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1318 [old Board of Trade. Virginia 15]

[Correspondence and papers relating to Virginia 1717-1720
P 104 to 235]

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Observations of Several Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to Virginia and his Majestys other Collonys in America [64]

Humbly presented to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations

Sheweth That the Act past in Virginia Anno 1713 Intituled an Act, for preventing frauds in Tobacco payments &c: and the Act past Anno 1714. for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade

Are great grievances to the British Subjects trading to Virginia, and a discouragement to the Navigation of great Brittain

Observations on the late Act of Assembly passed in Virginia, Intituled an Act for preventing frauds in Tobacco payments &c:

The trade to Virginia is usually carryed on by sending Factors with their goods from Brittain, who had been brought up and understood, the different nature of Tobacco; by which means they made returns in Exchange for their goods in such sort of Tobacco, as was proper for that Market, for which it was designed But by this Law, there [no] is no distinction made in Tobacco, but the Factor must take in payment such Tobacco as by chance shall happen. Whether it be, or be not, the sort proper for his market he not haveing the Liberty to see it and all or ouer pay. the charge of the Agent which is five Shillings ₱ hhd

2 y:llet

enlarge

or eight pounds of Tobacco ℔ cent for Tobacco, with many other hardships, which for Brevity is omitted. It discourages the British Navigation, because tho' not compelled by the words of this Act, the Masters of Ships, in hopes of a better dispatch take the Tobacco designed for freight, from the Plantations where it is made, and from thence carry it to the houses of the Agents, where it must be put on shoar, out of the ships boats (to be stamped) and at some other distant time, they must come again for it, when perhapps they find none, or but a Small part; and altho' sometimes it happens the plantations, from whence he took it be near the ship and the Agents house, at a greater distance, which not only, protracts the time, one or two months, in sight or nine, but is attended with Charges, for the hyre of the boats, men, and provisions, which is a heavy Tax at least of twelve Shillings ℔ Ton on all Ships.

[pg] The Parliament of England, on the Establishing the Bank of England, were pleased to lay a Duty of 5 ℔ ℔ ton on all Shipping, which was made the fund for the Bank, for money they advanced, but that appeared to that Honourable house such a grievous tax, that they thought it reasonable, the next year to take it intirely off; and gave the Bank another fund, in Lieu of it and this Act (tho not directly) by a side wind hath taxed all shipping double that sum.

This Law on it's first View, seemed to have a great

deal of good Intended, by destroying Trash Tobacco, but it hath proved Quite the Contrary; for the Trash above Tobacco is all Approved by one Agent, or other, and such Tobacco hath been passed, as doth not deserve the name of Tobacco, and hath been only used, for Advantage to the Agent, which is a tax of at least £4000 P Ann: on the Tobacco traders besides What charge, it is to the Shipping; which will amount to a greater sum, without any Benefit to the Trade; which was the Pretence of the Law. 2 how does it appear.

[210] Indian Trade

/Observations on a late Act of Assembly past in Virginia, for Setling a Company with a joint Stock to Trade with the Indians for Skins and furrs, exclusive of all others.

That a considerable and advantageous trade was carryed on by several Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Virginia, and by several Merchants in great Brittain, with not only the Tributary Indians, but with many forreign Indian Nations, is past dispute; but the most considerable part, was by Merchants residcing in great Brittain; who Annually sent large Cargoes thither: and this trade continued till the Indians, broke in upon the English Settlements in North Carolina, and had been carryed on to this day, but the Governour and Council thought itt; on the breaking out of that War with the Indians, to publish a Proclamation, prohibiting, all trade with the Indians, and before that prohibition was taken off,

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This Law passed.

1. The Act passed in December 1714 and commenced the 1st Aprel 1715. in which time it was impossible for any of his Majestys Subjects in Great Britain, to be apprised of such a Law. or come into such a Company.

[2.] 2. This clause prohibits any Indians comeing within three hundred yards of the houses of any of the Inhabitants of this Collony, without Licence, or passports, under a penalty, except such houses where the passports are granted

This clause can never be deemed to maintain a good correspondence with the Indians Tributary to us. who have allways had the freedome, to come, and go, to and from any planters houses, whereby a good correspondence hath been kept up between them, but seems to be an estrangeing them from the English rather than creating a good understanding with them

3. The Gentlemen concerned in this trade were not discouraged by losses, the Traders melt with, but were wholly debarred this Trade by proclamation, and before that restraint was taken off, this Law passed, whereby they were totally excluded. had it been otherwise, this Trade had in all probability, by this time, been much larger, and extensive, than the Company hath made it, nor hath any exclusive joint stock in our time, relieved a trade, but the contrary; as the Affrican Trade, which hath been carryed on much

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much larger by the Seperate Traders; than it ever was by the Company.

4. This clause Enacts, a Subscription to be taken before the Governour before the first of March then next Ensueing for £10000. as a Capital joint Stock, by the Name of the Virginia Indian Company, and if not in that time Subscribed, gives a Power to prolong the time to the first of April., and to continue a joint Stock twenty Years.

It was all Subscribed by the 1st of March, so that was but two Months time allowed from the passing the bill, to finishing the Subscription.

6. A Power to Increase their Stock £6000. so as the whole, do not exceed £10000. and the Stock of the said Company not lyable to pay any debts, but to the Company, and no member shall have more than £500 Stock.

This clause is without president in the Known world, that any Gentlemans estate, in this Company, shall not be Lyable to pay any honest debts he owes, except to the Company: and though it Debars any member to have more than £500. stock, yet he may have many £500— in different names, tho' for his use., that if any Gentleman hath a design to defraud his Creditors, he but getting what Credit he can, in Great Brittain, and lay it out in the Stock of this Company and his Estate is protected by this Law, from paying one farthing: which surely is a Practice never thought of till

Introduced by this Law.

9.. None to trade with any Indians but the Company, for twenty Years, on forfeiture of the Goods so traded for, or the Value such forfeitures, to be applyed to the use of the Company.

Such Arbitrary Clauses, are allways the Companions, of Exclusive joint Stocks

11. A Clause that if the £4000 proposed to be Subscribed, for this joint Stock, be not Subscribed by the first of April, or If the said Company being Erected, should be dissolved by his Majesty Yet the several restrictions in this Law to trade with the Tributary, or foreign Indians shall Subsist and remain, so as no Person Shall trade with any Indians, but at Christiana

Absurd

This Clause seems to have something extraordinary in it, if the £4000 be not Subscribed then its no Company, but the Restrictions as to trade subsist, and remain

But if his Majesty Shall think this an unreasonable Law, in relation to his British Subjects at home, and shall thereupon dissolve, or disallow of this Company, yet the Substance of the Law, as to Restraint, shall remain

[illegible] We think it a hardship on his Majesty's Subjects trading to the Plantations, that Such an Extraordinary Law as this (or any other like it, relateing to Commerce) should commence or have the force of a Law till his Majestys Royal pleasure be first Signifyed, the Merchants

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of Great Brittain not haveing any Representatives in their Assemblys or Legislature,

12. A Proviso to permitt any Inhabitants of the Plantations to trade with the Indians at Christiana provided, they bring a Certificate from the Governour of such Plantation, that the Goods so Traded with, are their own proper goods and Effects, and by them exported out of such Plantation to Virginia.

This clause seems to have some regard to their Neighbours, in the plantations, but wholly excludes, the subjects Inhabitants of Great Brittain, who have a Right by birth to trade at large, to all the British Plantations, and in all the several branches of such Trade Hath not Great Brittain, for above one hundred Years, sent her people to settle all these Plantations; have they not during that time supported, and defended them, and at an Immense charge of blood; and Treasure and do they not at this day doe it

[A15]
What charge was this Nation put to, in the time, when Sr William Berkley was Governour there; about the year 1645. When Mr Bacon rose in rebellion against the Governour; what ships of Warr, and what forces were sent, to Quell that Rebell; and now at last the Mother Nation, must be excluded the priviledge of Trade

This Nation at this time, is at the expence of two men of Warr; that continually attend there, to protect their Colony

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from the Insults of Pyrats or other Rogues, and are not to come thence till relieved by others sent for that purpose.

To the Reasons before, we humbly Crave leave to add,

Reasons against Instructions

that this Law, is directly contrary to three, of his Mb ajesty's Royal Instructions: and we conceive, it is, contrary to the Right, and freedome, of every British subject, secured to them by Act of Parliament of the sixth of the late Queen, which Enacts, for the Incouragement of the Trade to America, that nothing should be contained in any Charter &c: made in pursuance of this Act, to exclude or restrain, any of her Mbajestys British Subjects, from having a full, and free, trade to

[No] and in, any Part of America and it is /further declared, and Secured by the same Act, that it shall, and may be Lawfull, to and for all her Mbajestys subjects, of this Kingdome to Trade into any part of etAmerica, to which they might Lawfully have traded, before the makeing this Act; and by the Act, for the Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland wherein, it is declared, that all the Subjects, of the United Kingdom of Great Brittain, shall from, and after, the Union have full freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to and from, any Port, or place within the said United Kingdome, and the Dominions thereunto belonging;

We therefore humbly pray your Lordships that these, two Laws, passed in Virginia may be so represented, by your Lordships, to his Mbajesty as that they may

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no longer remaine a load and blogg to yᵉ trade, and that, not only now, but in all time comeing, the Right of his Mtyes subjects inhabiting great Britain may be preserved to them, and no branches of that Trade taken away, by such unreasonable Lawes.

Wᵐ Hunt Benjᵃ Bradly John Hyde Samˡˡ Haswell
J: Danson Richard Perry Abicajah Perry
Wᵐ Dawkins Humphrey Bell W. Byrd
Thᵒ: Sandford John Aburaynard Samᵘˡ: Bradly
Henry Dee

[1715]

Endorsed. Virginia E /Memorial from Several/Virginia Merchants relating/ to the Act pass'd there for/preventing Fraude in Tobacco/Payments, and another/ relating to the Indian Trade.

Recᵈ 14th April } 1714 / P: 105 / Entᵈ J. fol. 444
Read 6 May }

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To The Right Honble The Lords Commissioners [1717]

for Trade and Plantations

In Obedience to yor Lordps Commands signifyed in yor Secretary's letter of the 14th of August 1716, we have considered the petition and other papers presented to Your Lordps by sundry Merchants and others against the Act of Assembly pass'd here for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, and humbly take leave to make the following Report thereupon.

Whereas it is suggested in the s[d] petition that the confining the Indian Trade solely to a Company, according to the said Act, will force the Indians to carry their Trade to the Neighbouring Proprietary Governments. We are humbly of opinion that the management of that Trade by a Company will be so far from driving the Indian Trade from hence, that on the contrary it will prove much more beneficial to the Commerce of this Country than the former management of seperate Traders.

As to the severall Acts of Parliament quoted by the petitioners relating to Monopolys, We submitt to Yor Lordps consideration whether the Company erected by this Act be a Monopoly within the meaning or Reason of any of the said Statutes, not taking our selves to be proper Judges thereof.

Whereas it is alledged that this Company may

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inhance the price of their goods, and consequently occas-
ion the Indians to trade with the French. We are of
opinion that the Company will always find it their
Interest to sell as cheap as possible, in order to enlarge
& secure their Trade; especially seeing they have not only
the French but the Traders of New York, Pensilvania,
Maryland & South Carolina to rival them therein: So
that being thus bound by their Interest to oblige the
Indians by the cheapness of their Commoditys, It is
more probable they will gain the Trade from the French
[p.38] than lose it to them. Upon consideration of the paper
of Reasons offered by the petitioners against this Act, We
conceive that as to the Objections again repeated here re-
lating to Monopolys and the Prerogative of the Crown
Yor Lordps are the best Judges thereof: But as to
what is alledged by the petrs that this Act oppresses
the people, and takes away the Trade they lived by
We We beg leave to informe Yor Lordps that the
Indian Trade has always been liable to many hag-
ards; That those who lately manag'd the same were
not so united in their Interests nor of sufficient
ability either to improve that Trade, or to guard
themselves against the Insults of the Indians; and
that while a General liberty of Trade was allowed,
it was found by Experience impossible to hinder
loose people from furnishing the Indians with Stores

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of war even while they were in hostility with this Government; and therefore we are of opinion that the Indian Trade can never be so well managed with profite to the Country or Safety to the Government, as in a Regular Company. That We do not know or believe that there was any great quantity of goods in this Country only proper for the Indian Trade, the Sale whereof has been prevented by this Act. That if any Inhabitant of this Country had such goods lying by him, he had free Liberty to enter into this Company; but even admitting that some few might be prejudiced, the publick benefits ought to ritweigh that private inconveniency.

The design of erecting a Company was for retrieving a Trade in a manner wholly lost to this Country: And if that Design is pursued (as we hope it will) It is certain the consumption of the British Manufactures will be rather increased than diminished thereby.

As to the last Reason offered by the petitioners, that this Act Sets up a Party Cause, and establishes Arbitrary Power. We don't know what is meant by that Assertion: We are Sure the Law was not pass'd by us with any such Views, And we hope it will not be attended with any such Consequences.

We beg leave further to informe Yor Lordps that in order to satisfy ourselves whether any of the former Indian Traders (who are not now of the Company) had any Objection to

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make against this Act, We thought it necessary to assign them a day of hearing at the Council Board, before we would proceed to make our Report to Yr Lordps. And accordingly Notice was given them. But no one appeared to offer any such Objection.

There has also been read to us a Memorial of the Virginian Indian Company, in answer to the papers transmitted by Yr Lordps, but as no person appear'd before us against the Company, So We did not think it concerned us to enter into a particular consideration of what is therein offered for them. Only as to what relates to the State of the Virginian Indian Trade at the time of passing the said Act, and of the Reasons wch induced the Assembly thereto, We must in Justice, say that we do not know that any Matter of fact therein is mis-represented or untrue.

We have yet had so little Experience of this Act that we cannot foresee all the Consequences thereof, but for what appears to us, if the Company keep within the intention of the Law, it will have very good Effects; and are humbly of opinion that the same Reasons which induced the Assembly to pass the said Act, do still Subsist.

All which is humbly Submitted by

Wm Jennings
Robert Carter
James Blair
Philip Ludwell
John Lewis
Wm Bassett
Edm? Berkeley.

Virginia
May the 2d 1714.

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Endorsed.

[1740]

Virginia E

Answer of y^e Council of
Virginia to the Objections
against the Act relating to y^e
Va. Indian Company there

refer'd to in
Col Spotswoods L^r
to y^e Secy^r of 16^th April
1714.

Recd 19^th June
Read 21^st Do } 1714

P: 110.

Ent^d J. fol^o 462.

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19th June 1714 [Nov]

Sr:

I received the comands of the Lords Com.rs of Trade in Your's of the 20th of last Month. but several Acci. dents have p.vented my having the Lawes before me concerning which my Opinion is required till very lately I have perused them as also the Instructions to the Governour of Virginia concerning the passing of Lawes there. And I find those instructions are not
R. pursued in the making the Acts for p.venting the frauds in tobaccoe paymentse and the Act for regulation of the
R. Indian Trade As to the first Act it being of an extra.ordinary nature wherein the whole trade for tobaccoe is concerned and the former method of carrying it on is entirely changed wherein the factors for the Merchants and Masters of Ships are compelled to observe methods which seem very inconvenient & a great burthen to the trade wherein the property also of the Subject is con.cerned by the tax of five shillings p hogshead on tobaccoe to be paid to the Agents & other Summes therein men.tioned I humbly conceive that according to the Sixteenth Article of the Governours instructions such an Act should not have been pass'd by him without first transmitting a Draught of the bill to his Majesty for his Appro.bation or at least the execution should have been suspended til his Majesties pleasure had been known

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But as it is now transmitted in order to be Approved or disapproved I humbly apprehend the restrictions and compulsions in the said Act that prevent the free trade which the Subjects of Great Britain have hitherto enjoyed and are by Law entituled Unto and the taxes and impositions on their properties are such burthens and clogs to their trade that I presume they will not be thought proper to be countenanced As to the Act for the regulating of the Indian trade It is in several instances against Law and the chiefe part of it (viz) the excluding any persons from trading who are not of the company Under the penalty of forfeiting their goods is also contrary to Law & several Acts of Parliament whereby the right of the British Subjects to trade to the Plantations is preserved

I am S^r^

Your most Humble
Serv^t^ Wm Thomson.

[446] Endorsed Virginia / Mr Sollr Genls Report / upon three Acts passd in / Virginia, relating to y^e^ / Staple of Tobacco and / the Indian Trade

Recd 20th June
Read 21st D:
1717 / P: 111. / Ent: F. fol: 463 / Ep?

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Abstract of the Export of Skins and Furrs from [the] y^e Upper District of James River in Virginia for the four years last past

	Buck	Doe	Pounds Beaver	Otter	Fox	Wolf	Catt	Elk	Raccoon
From y^e 20^th of Jan^y 1711 to y^e 25^th of April 1714 ..	764	815	14	· 2	· 1	· 3	..	..	..
From y^e 25^th of April 1714 to y^e 26^th of October 1715	2425	2963	2774	25	· 2	..	1.	12	
Total exported these three Years	3189	3778	2914	27	.3	· 3	· 1	· 1	12
Exported A^o: 1716 by the Indian Comp^y	2846	2224	422½	73	104	..	63	..	77
By Seperate Traders purch^d of y^e English	1408	1651	126	14	49	...	29	..	128
Total Exported. 1716.	4252	3875	588½	· 87	153	..	92	..	200

Hence it Appears that if the Same number of Skins & Furrs were purchased of y^e Inhabit^ts. annually, for y^e first three Years, as has been this last year, the Export of y^e Indian Comp^y is entirely gain'd to y^e Country.

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[1.61]

To The Right Honble The Lords Commissrs
for Trade and Plantations.

The memorial of the Virginia Indian
Company in answer to the Petition and other
papers of severall persons stiling themselves Merchants
trading to, and inhabitants of Virginia & Maryland,
for repealing the Acts pass'd in Virginia. Entituled
An Act for the better Regulation of the
Indian Trade

May it please Your Lordships,

Among the many benefites which His Majesties Subjects of the Plantations receive from the prudent Constitution of Your Lordp's Board, This is none of the least considerable, that they may always assure themselves no sinister Representations to their prejudice will ever be received by Yor Lordps without giving the Accused an Opportunity of justifying themselves, whatever specious pretences or powerfull Interests may be made to precipitate Your Lordps Resolutions. This We of the Virginia Indian Company are more particularly bound to acknowledge with the greatest Gratitude, in that Your Lordp's have been pleased to transmitt hither the severall papers presented to yr Board against us, notwithstanding the prefsing instances of our Adversarys to inclune yr Lordps to a dissolution of our Society, without allowing us the liberty of making our defence.

Before we enter upon a particular Answer to the severall matters sett forth by the Complainants in their petition

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[p.62] and other papers We beg leave to lay before Yr Lordps the true State of the Virginia Indian Trade at the time of passing the Act now sought to be repealed and for some years before. It is an indisputable Truth that the Trade with the Indians was heretofore managed solely by persons of mean Rank & Circumstances: That these being unable to supply themselves with goods from England, were obliged to purchase the same at the usual Advance from the Trading people here and for the most part upon Credit too, which inhanced the price of those goods, and made it necessary for these Traders to raise the value of their Commoditys in their dealings with the Indians. Thus it frequently happened that the Indians finding great difference in the value of the goods sold, were apt to conclude themselves imposed upon, and to resent too fatally the ill usage they apprehended they had mett with; and thus also determined them to seek a new Trade with those they judged would use them better. But tho' by the exaction of the Merchants upon the Indian Traders, and their raising the price of the goods to the Indians, a sencible decay of that Commerce gradually ensued, Yet another Succeeding Event hastened the ruine of the Virginia Indian Trade; For about the beginning of the year 1708, the Traders of this colony having muster'd up all the Effects they could find Credit for, went out on a voyage to the Western Indians, and having disposed of part of their goods for Skins & ffurrs, were Sett upon by the Agent and Traders of South Carolina, and both their

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Skins and British goods taken from them under pretence of a Law passed in that Province laying a Duty on Skins & ffurrs and obliging the Exporters to enter the same at the port of Charlestown. Upon this unwarrantable Seizure the President & Council of this Colony complained to her late Majesty who by her order in her Privy Council was pleased to direct the Repeal of the Carolina Law, and to order Restitution to be made to the Virginia Traders, but these orders were not regarded nor any Restitution made, but several Laws still enacted to hinder all Correspondence between the People of Virginia & the Western Indians. By this manner of proceeding the Traders of Virginia finding [p.63] themselves unable to struggle with the Traders of Carolina, supported by their Governments, and being also under the pressure of a considerable Debt to sundry Merchants, and their former loss had disabled them to discharge, they therefore laid aside all thoughts of prosecuting that Trade, untill the beginning of the year 1713, that some of them attempted again to open a Correspondence with those Indians, but these being unable to go out with a Strength sufficient to defend themselves, had the misfortune of being attack'd on the Frontiers of South Carolina by a body of Indians, and narrowly escaping with their lives, were forced to leave all their Effects a prey to the Heathen. 1715 this Accident compleated the Ruine of those concerned in the Indian Trade,

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so from that time till the passing of the Act of Assembly now complained of, no Inhabitant of Virginia pretended to trade with any foreign Indians; Nor had the most adventurous Courage enough to think of retrieving a Commerce liable to many Accidents from the Indians themselves, and subjected to the certain Seizure of the Inhabitants of South Carolina, if their Effects should ever fall in their way. Thus stood the foreign Indian Trade.- And as to that which was carryed on with the Neighbouring Indians, such ill practices had been discovered therein as no Orders of Government could prevent. The Tuscaruros before they broke out in War with North Carolina, had committed divers murders on the Inhabitants of Virginia, upon which the Government thought fitt to prohibite all Trade with them; but that prohibition proved ineffectual to restrain divers loose and disorderly people who continually corresponded with those Indians, and supply'd 'em not only with the Common necessarys of Clothing but even with arms and ammunition. When the War broke between the Tuscaruros, & North Carolina, the like prohibition was renewed but to as little purpose: It was discovered that some of the Inhabitants of Virginia found means of supplying the Tuscaruros, not only by the hands of the Tributary Indians, but even by a direct Corres-

pondence carryed on by some of the old Indian Traders, who being prosecuted for that Offence were acquitted, because the Laws of the Country were defective, and had provided no punishment for that Crime. Thus was the true State both of the forreign and home Indian Trade, when the Genll Assembly entered [p. 11] upon the Consideration of retrieving the one and reforming the other: And it appears from the Preamble of the Act that what we here assert is truth if the Testimony of the Governour, Council & House of Burgesses may be credited rather than the base Allegations of a few prejudiced persons, who never advanced one sixpence in that Trade, nor have the least knowledge in the methods of managing thereof.

The Generall Assembly after much deliberation thought it became them to apply their best endeavours towards recovering a Trade which was apparently lost to this Country. They considered that South Carolina, had for some years entirely engrossed a Traffique wherein the Inhabitants of Virginia used to share with them. They considered that if the people of that Province should advance the prices of their Commodities or be unable to supply the Indians the consequence thereof would be that those Indians which had been formerly supplyed by Virginia would find themselves obliged to trade with

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the French: They considered the impoccibilety of recovering that Trade by the divided Interest of private persons, who are more likely (as they had on former occasions done) to undermine one another, than to gain the Indians to the British Interests by a fair and candid way of dealing. And they considered also that should our Naighbouring Indians be inclinable to give the Government disturbance, there would always be found some people who for private gain would supply those Indians with Arms and Ammunition, tho' they thereby endangered the public Peace of the Government and the lives of their Fellow Subjects. And therefore they rather chose to establish that Trade in a regulated Company than to leave it under the loose management of seperate Traders. And because it might not look like a Monopoly, they did not confine that Trade to any particular Sett of men, but left every Inhabitant of the Country at liberty to subscribe into the Joint Stock; And that those who should think fitt to adventure their money and thereby become entitled to the priviledge of the Sole exercise of this Commerce, should not be unprofitable to the Government. The said Assembly following the Example of the Parliament
[p 65] of England, obliged the Company to contribute / to the severall Services mentioned in that Act; Of building a publie Magazine. Of changing His Majtie powder. Of

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maintaining the Fort & Garrison of Christanna for the defence of the Southern Frontiers of the Colony; and likewise to contribute towards the christianizing of the Indians, by building a publick School for the education of their Youth.

We beg leave to represent to Yor Lordpis that as the Act now complain'd of was begun and framed in the House of Burgesses (in which only one of our Society was at the time a Member) We hope we cannot justly be charged with those ill designs of private Interest with which the Compl^nts would brand all those who had any hand in establishing this Company: And as we had no share in forming the Project, so We had all posible discouragement given us to enter into this Society; Those who had promoted the Scheme of a Company in the Assembly as the best means to recover the Trade, refused to be concerned under the Expence with which the Assembly had burdened it: they urged that for severall years past, the whole Consumption of goods in the Indian Trade had not exceeded £300 p annum; and that it was imposible to enlarge it, seeing it was so entirely possess'd by the people of South Carolina, And that therefore the Expence of building a Magazine, a Schoolhouse and maintaining the Fort and Garrison of Christanna, would not only exhaust all the profites of Our Trade but in time eat out the

principal Stock. But above all, the changing the old powder, and supplying His Majesties Magazine with new was represented as the greatest hardship and that wch would inevitably ruine our Trade, because the Indians would never consent to take decay'd powder off our hands. Yet notwithstanding these discouragements we adventured when none else would, rather trusting to what new commerce we might happily discover, during the time we had the publick Faith of the Government for our Continuance, than any hopes we had of an immediate profite.

Having thus opened to Your Lordps the State of the Virginia Indian Trade before and at the time of passing the Act now in question, and also set
[p 66] forth the /reasons which induced the Generall Assembly to establish a Company for recovering that commerce, We shall in the next place proceed to our Observations upon the persons, who have petitioned Yor Lordps for a Repeal of the Act for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, and then give a particular Answer to the Reasons urged to induce Your Lordps to yield to their Request.

As to the persons subscribing the petition, tho they think fitt to distinguish themselves by the name of Merchants and Inhabitants trading to and residing in Virginia & Maryland, yet of the nine Subscribers

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principal Stock. But above all, the changing the old powder, and supplying His Majesties Magazine with new was represented as the greatest hardship and that wch would inevitably ruine our Trade, because the Indians would never consent to take decay'd powder off our hands. Yet notwithstanding these discouragements we adventured when none else would, rather trusting to what new Commerce we might happily discover, during the time we had the publick Faith of the Government for our Continuance, than any hopes we had of an immediate profite.

Having thus opened to Your Lordps the State of the Virginia Indian Trade before and at the time of passing the Act now in question, and also set
[p 6] forth the / reasons which induced the Generall Assembly to establish a Company for recovering that Commerce, We shall in the next place proceed to our Observations upon the persons, who have petitioned Yor Lordps for a Repeal of the Act for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, and then give a particular Answer to the Reasons urged to induce Your Lordps to yield to their Request.

As to the persons subscribing the petition, tho they think fitt to distinguish themselves by the name of Merchants and Inhabitants trading to and residing in Virginia & Maryland, yet of the nine Subscribers

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to this petition there are but three or four who can be said to be Traders to Virginia, the others are so far from being Virginia Merchants or Inhabitants, that we have not yet found any Man that will own a Correspondence with them or so much as knows their names, except as some of the same name have formerly been Masters of Ships in the Maryland Trade; and therefore being unacquainted with their present Characters, we shall make no other Reflection on the share they have in this petition, than only to pray Yor Lordps consideration of the very first paragraph thereof, wherein it is remonstrated that these Maryland Merchants have great Cargos in that province only fitt for the Indian Trade; and therefore they pray that the Virginia Act may be repealed, because if it should subsist, it would force the Virginia Indians to trade with them in Maryland, which is so extraordinary a Grievance to those who say they have great Cargos of goods ready to supply those Indians upon their Arrival in that Province, that we doubt not Yor Lordps will treat it with the Regard it deserves. As for us, Since we are confident Yor Lordps know very well that the Virginia Act can no ways prejudice the Merchants or Inhabitants of Maryland who are particularly excepted in the said Act We shall

look upon these Maryland Merchants only as persons drawn in without thought to keep the Virginia Merchants in Countenance. And We hope Yor Lordps will also regard them as persons altogether unconcerned in the present dispute.

After the Complainants have thus Sett themselves
[p64] forth under the pompous Stile of the Merchants & Inhabitants of Virginia & Maryland. They begin their petition with two matters of Fact which they themselves know to be false The first

That the petitioners had a beneficial Trade with the Indians of this Colony which this Law has deprived them off.

The Second.

That they have now great quantitys of goods lying in this Country only proper for that Trade.

As to the first, We are well assured both from the ancient Indian Traders themselves, and from the Entrys at the Custom house here, that not one of the pets ever purchased one hogshead of Skins of the Indians, nor adventured one penny on their own risque in that Trade except Mr Offley alone who (as we have been informed) about 2 or 3 years ago, sent in a small Cargo of goods consigned to one Mr Robert Bolling, in which there was about fourscore or a hundred pounds worth

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of goods fitt for the Indian Trade, but had then so little knowledge of that Commerce (whatever perfection he may have arrived at since) that he forgott the only Commodity which was most vendible, and which was to recommend the Sale of the rest. To the second. It is a strange presumption in the petitioners, and looks as if they would impose upon Yor Lordps Judgment to assert that there can be any great Cargos of goods lying here in Virginia, which are only proper for the Indian Trade because every one that has had any dealings with the Indians, knows very well that there is not one Commodity vended amongst them, which is not equally vendibly amongst the English, except it be Vermilion, Tincey Lace & Beads, and of these the value of £50. a year is enough to serve all the Indians with which Virginia ever traded. From hence it appears that the Complaints expected Yor Lordps would have taken their Allegations for granted without hearing our defence. But because we would leave no room for the Complainants to trifle any longer with Yor Lordps about the Loss of a Trade which they never exercised, and the damage sustained in Cargos that have no being. We make this Offer that if any of the petitioners, or any other Merchant residing in any other part of His

Majties European Dominions. can make appeat that
[146] he has traded through/Virginia, with any Indians
whatsoever for the value of one hogshead of Skins on
his own propet account within these seven years pact,
he shall be admitted into a share of this Company's
Stock. And we further offet to take off all the
goods wch the petEs can make appeat they have in
this Country that are only propet for the Indian
Trade, and to allow after the rate of 6ent p Cent upon
the whole, which we believe most Merchants will
agree to be a very considerable Advance, tho'at the
same time we are satisfyed we shall not be an
hundred pounds out of pocket for the purchace
of those vast Cargos which the Complainants say
they have here and which they so pomponsly re-
peat in severall parts of their Remonstrances.

It being impossible to trace the Complainants
with any method through all the pretended
Reasonings contained in the severall papers de-
livered Yor Lordps. We shall in this Answer
chiefly confine ourselves to that paper, which
is Entitled Reasons against the Law for
Monopolizing the Indian Trade in Virginia,
the other papers being rather illustrations of what
they first advanced than any new matter.

The first & principal Argument urged by the

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Complainants is, That the Company erected for recovering the Indian Trade ought to be look'd on as a Monopoly, and that all Monopolys are against the property of the Subjects of England, and destructive to Trade. We will not dispute with the Complainants but that Monopolys taken in a General Sense are often prejudicial to Trade and a Restraint on the liberty of the Subject; But at the same time we must assert, that Grants of the Sole use of some particular Trades for a limited time, are so far from being illegal, or deserving the odious name of Monopolys, that they are often absolutely necessary for the increase and Advancement of Commerce and the Safety of Government; and herein we are justified not only by the opinion of the most ancient Lawyers, but by the constant practice both of the Crown, and of the Parliament of England. My Lord Cook (who was no Favourer of Monopolys) in his Exposition of the Statute of the 21st Jac: 1 doth admitt that Grants of the Sole use of any new Invented Trade or [f. 69]
Manufacture may be made for a certain time; and that where there are Urgens necessitas & evidens Utilas, Such Grants are not only Lawfull, but the persons who will undertake the improvements of such Trades or Manufactures deserve an exclusive

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priviledge for their encouragements.

That the Indian Trade of Virginia ought to be considered as a nere Invention, and likewise that there were Urgens necessitas & evidens utilitas in the settling it in a Company we hope will appear to Yor Lordpps from the Preamble of the Act of Assembly and what we have already observed of the State of that Trade when the Act was made. But as a farther proof that the Company erected for the management of the Indian Trade is not a Monopoly within the meaning of any Statute of England We beg leave to add the following Reasons.

1st With respect to the Komplainants and all other Merchts in England. It is certain that none of them ever traded directly with any Indians through Virginia, nor had they ever any Factors settled at any of their Towns for carrying on that Commerce. This is a truth so evident that we presume the Complaints will not offer to dispute it, and if they should we are confident they cannot shew one account of the Sales of goods to any Indians whatsoever, not tell the name or Situation of any one Indian Town with which they have traded, So that as to them this Trade ought to be considered as a mere new discovered Commerce which may be

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granted at the pleasure of the Crown. But 2. If it should be alledged (tho we are certain it can never be proved) that any British Merchants has heretofore been an Adventurer in the Virginia Indian Trade, Yet having so far mismanaged or neglected the same, so as that it became entirely lost, the recovery thereof is as much entitled to the priviledge of a new invention as if it had never had a Being; and that this Trade was so lost is evident not only from the Testimony of the whole Generall Assembly of Virginia but from the Exports of Skins and furrs for severall years before the passing the said Act. 3. With humble Submission We take it that when His Majesty and his Royal Predecessors were pleased by the Royal Instructions to grant the liberty of the Indian Trade to the Inhabitants of Virginia, the manner of regulating that Commerce was left to the Generall Assembly by such methods as they should judge [170] more proper for the Support of the Government and the generall good and Safety of the people here inhabiting; So that the priviledge of the Indian Trade being thus vested in the people of Virginia by the Grant of the Crown, Subject to the Regulation of the Government ought to be regarded in the same manner, as the Customs

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priviledges granted to particular Communitys in England, which are never construed to be Monopolys for otherwise every Corporation in England, and every Company in such Corporation might be taken as so many Monopolys, where the priviledge of using particular Trades or Occupations is restrained to the Freeman of such Corporation or Company. 4. As there was an Urgent necessity for the Assembly of Virginia to regulate the Indian Trade. So as it might no longer endanger the Safety of the Country, So there is an evident utility & benefite not only to Virginia but to the Trade & Manufactures of Great Britain; For as we can make appear that all the British Manufactures imported into Virginia for several years before the making this Act did not exceed £300 per annum; So it cannot be denyed but that we of the present Company have taken all possible measures for Recovering & enlarging that Trade. Our Exports from England (tho we have not enjoyed that Trade above 21 months) amount to above £600, and tho' our Returns in Skins & ffurrs to Great Britain (by reason of the War in South Carolina, and that we have not opened our Trade with the Western Indians) has this last year amounted to little more than £2100. Yet even that is near treble the value of all the Skins purchased of the Indians

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annually for some years past. and if the Complainants will have patience till the Returns of our present Cargo can be made, which necessarily require a considerable time in regard of the great distance of Land Carriage to the Indian Towns, where the Chief Trade is carryed on We doubt not to make it appear that the management of the Indian Trade by the joint pursues and endeavours of a Company, is abundantly more advantageous to the Traffique of Great Britain than all the boasted Charges and great knowledge of the Complainants (if they really had any such Trade) has been in double that time. And with respect to the Interest of the Crown, the Complainants plainly yield us that Point; for when they cannot deny that [17] /the Indian Trade of Virginia was lost. They give this Reason for it that the high Duties in England has discouraged the importation of Skins & ffurrs for divers years past. And therefore We hope Your Lordps will be pleased to consider that since the Complainants own they have neglected the Trade, because they would not pay the Duties, We who are contented to carry it on without scrupling the payment of those Duties are more profitable Subjects to the Crown, and have a better pretention to his Majesties favour than the Complainants, as we willingly contribute to the Support of the Government and the Encouragement of the British Manufactures.

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when the Complaints neglected both. Lastly. Admitting that the Complainants are authorized by some of the Inhabitants of Virginia to desire a Repeal of this Act: (tho' no man here will own his giving them that Authority) yet we pray Your Lordps to consider how little reason any Inhabitant of this Country has to complain Seeing every one that would adventure had sufficient time given to subscribe if he thought fitt. We did not subscribe till the very last day appointed by the Act. So that no man can say he had not the same opportunity of being concerned in the Indian Trade as we, if he had thought it worth while to embrace it; and if the Complaints or any other British Merchants, had Factors here imploy'd under them for trading with the Indians (as they would have Yor Lordps believe) they also might have subscribed in behalf of their Constituents; but it is plain there were no such Factors in this Country, or if there were they did not think fitt to concern themselves therein, and ought not now to grudge others the benefitt of a Trade they first lost by mismanagement, and took no care afterwards to recover. But admitting that the Complainants or some of their Correspondents now discover that the Indian Trade was not so irretrievable as they imagined, and that after the Company have been

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at the expense of opening a way to that Trade, they are very desirous to share in the profites of it; and find the best means to gain their ende is to cry down this Company as a Monopoly. Will it therefore be reasonable to dissolve this Company merely to give a few more men a new Choice whether they will enter into /that Trade or not? Or must this Company [172] be a Monopoly because they are excluded? This is such a strange practice as none but the Complainants could insist on; for we never yet heard it urged as an Argument to proove the East India, Turkey or South Sea Companys to be Monopolys because some of His Majesties Subjects might possibly slip their time of subscribing into those Societys.

As to what the Complainants alledge that all Monopolys are destructive to Trade & Manufactures, We must with due deference to the Complaints great knowledge in Trade and Merchandizes take leave to differ from them. For taking the word (Monopoly) in the Complainants own Sence for a Corporation or Society impowered to exercise any particular kind of Commerce exclusive of all other persons. We humbly conceive that those famous Societys of Merchants of the East India, South Sea & Turkey Companys, and of the Bank of England would never have been favoured by Acts of Parliament if they had been judged destructive

to Trade & Manufactures. But that such Corporations have not been so esteemed by the Parliament of England, is evident in a Case exactly parallel to ours, and from which the Assembly of Virginia copyed the Act now in question. That is the Act of Parliament for recovering the Trade to Greenland made in the 4th & 5th of King William & Queen Mary Chap. 16. The preamble of which Act sets forth that the Greenland Trade was engrossd by Foreigners that it had been neglected by the Merchants of England, and could not be retrieved by the seperate Interests of private Traders. And therefore the Parliament thought fitt to erect a Company for recovering that Trade, and even to name the very persons in the body of the Act who should have the Sole priviledge of trading to Greenland for 11 years, contrary to the common methods of all other Companys, where an equal Liberty is allowed to every Subject to subscribe into the Joint Stock. And thus plainly shews that those who attempt the Recovery of a lost Trade are more favoured by the Legislative Power than those who barely discover a new one.

It is also remarkable that the priviledges granted to the Greenland Company were not occasioned by the necessitys of the War, as the Complaints suggest to be/the Original Rise of all Corporations erected [illegible] by Act of Parliament for notwithstanding the great

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burden of the War, wherein the Nation was then engaged, It is evident from the Acts that the Greenland Company were so far from paying anything for the purchase of their priviledge, that their Commoditys are particularly exempted from all future Dutys. It is true that in the first year of her late Majesty Queen Anne the Greenland Trade was again laid open; But the reason thereof is set forth in that Act not to be (as the Complaints would infer) because the Company had lost that Trade (for it was acknowledged by the Parliament to have been lost some years before) but because the Company had neglected to do what they ought to have done for the Recovery of it, and whenever we of this Company can be justly taged with the same fault, we shall then think ourselves no longer worthy of enjoying the priviledges now vested in us by ye Act of Assembly, and which we hope by Yor Lordps favourable interposition His Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue to us till then. "We should be unjust to ourselves, and the whole Body of the people of Virginia, if we did not take notice of an invidious Reflection on this Colony in the Complainants Reply to our Agents Memorial, for which there is not the least ground; The words are these "The

"Parliament of England have & can make Companys,
"but every Gentleman in England knows what first
"induced them to do it, which was the necessity
"of the War; and that is not the Case of Virginia;
"for when that Colony thought fitt in former times
"to set up for themselves, England was forced
"to be at the charge of reducing their Enemys"
We have already instanced one Company erected
by Act of Parliament which was not occasion'd
by the War, and which proves the Complaints
Assertion not to be true; But we beg leave to
inform Yor Lordps that tho Virginia was not
actually engaged in a War when this Company
was erected, Yet it is well known it had for some
years before been at a very great Expence for the
defence of its ffrontiers against the incursions of
the Tuscaruros, then in open hostility with
North Carolina, the Neighbouring Province, and
who had committed divers murders also on our
Inhabitants: The Country had in pay no less
than 130 Rangers. And the Company was erected
for saving the Country the Expence of defending
that part of the Frontiers against future Invasions
[p 7th] of those very Indians / The Company also eased the
Country of the expence of building a Magazine
for his Majtie Stores of War, and contributed to

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the preservation of those Stores, which to a Colony yet in its Infancy, and not very able to undergo great charges ought to be esteemed considerable. As to that groundless Reflection of Virginia's setting up for itself, It is a most injurious Calumny upon a Country remarkable for its Loyalty, and it is the more unpardonable in the Complaints to throw that as a Reproach upon it which ought to be its greatest Commendation. We know no time wherein the people of Virginia have deviated from their Loyalty of their Mother Country, nor can it be made appear that ever England was obliged to reduce them by force, except only when Virginia withstood the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell after all the other British Dominions had submitted. There indeed, Force was nececcary to reduce the people of this Colony; and this we apprehend is the case pointed at by the Complaints For as to Bacon's Rebellion, the Government and body of the people remained firm in their Loyalty. and those few Vagabonds and misguided Wretches joining with him can no more be said to be the Act of the People of Virginia, than the late wicked Rebellion in Great Britain can be charged upon the whole Kingdom.

The 2d Reason alledged by the Complainants

for repealing the Act for the better regulation of the Indian Trade, so that it entrenches upon the Prerogative of the Crown. If the Comptaints Zeal proceeded only from a just Regard to the Royal prerogative and not from prejudice to us (for we will allow them to have no private Interest in the Indian Trade) We should be far from blaiming them for so commendable a disposition; but Yor Lordpps will no doubt observe that this mighty warmth is soon over with them, and that (how great soever their regard for the Prerogative is) they will by no means allow it to be exerted in our favour. for in their Reply unto our Agents Memorial, they plainly declare that should His Majesty grant a Charter for incorporating this Company (which can not be denyed to be the Right of the Crown) they shall still complain as much of that as they do now against the Virginia Act.

[p15] This Act now so strongly opposed will testify that the Assembly of Virginia have shew'd all imaginable deference to the Royal Prerogative. It acknowledges the Prerogative of the Crown in erecting Companys and Corporations, and only allows the Trade to be carryed on by a Company until his Majtys pleasure be signifyed. The Governour, Council & Assembly of Virginia are impowered by His Majesty to enact Laws for the good Government of his Subjects here, and such Laws are declared to be in force until

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His Majesty shall signify his disapprobation thereof. They have accordingly pursued this Trust in the Act now in question which now lyes before His Majesty to be continued or abrogated as he shall think fitt. This is all His Majesty has been pleased to require in relation to the passing of Laws in this Colony so far as we know, and we therefore humbly hope that neither the Governour, Council nor Burgesses of Virginia have acted disrespectfully to His Majesty in the passing a law immediatly necessary for the safety of the Government and increasing the Trade and wealth of the Inhabitants. We cannot but admire to find such Clamour raised against this Regulation of the Indian Trade, and to hear it represented as a Monopoly and an Enfreingment of the Royal Prerogative, when the Complainants remained so passive when that Trade was forcibly wrested out of the hands not only of the Merchants but of the Inhabitants of Virginia, by the traders of South Carolina; when the Traders of Virginia were plundered of their goods, and when the Orders of her late Majesty in Council for repealing the Act of So. Carolina was condemn'd, and no restitution made of the Effects illegally seized, as had been directed by the Royal Authority, but on the contrary more severe Laws enacted in that Province. Tho' these were the repeated Complaints of Virginia for severall years, Yet these great Merchants

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who (if their words may be taken) enjoyed that beneficial Trade, sent such vast Cargos into Virginia, and acquired such profound Skill in the Art of managing and improving thereof, remained then altogether unconcerned at the loss of that Trade; They did not then complain that it was monopolized by the People of South Carolina, exclusive of His Majesties Subjects of Virginia; They did not so much as second the Representations of this Government on that Subject; They had then no Concern for the Merchants of Great Britain being excluded [p 76] from trading with the Indians through Virginia; Nor had they then any Regard for the Prerogative or Authority of the Crown. But no sooner do they find the Indian Trade in a way of being recovered to this Country, but all endeavours are used to draw in men altogether unconcerned, to encrease the Clamour, in order to destroy again that Trade, and even to blast the reputation both of the Persons concerned in carrying it on, and of the Generall Assembly who framed the Project. So that instead of calling themselves Virginia Merchants, they seem to act the part of Agents for another Province its Rivals in this Trade; it being certain that the whole question now before Ye Lordps is whether Virginia shall share in the Indian Trade or Carolina engross the whole. But the Complaints are not able to conceal the

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trace Springs of that supprizing Scene; for in their petition they represent it as their principal Grievance, that while this Company subsists, there will be but one buyer of goods for the Indian Trade and one Seller of those Commodities; and the Complaints were pretty sensible they were not like to be entrusted in either; And therefore they had rather have no Trade at all than that the Consignments should fall into any other hands than their own. Hence it is that all the Complainants Zeal against the Indian Company flows; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion from a letter we have to produce from one of the Chief of the Complainants, and indeed the only one that ever had any share in selling the Skins sent from Virginia, wherein he is so far from condemning the design of a Company that he very earnestly Solicits to be our Factor; And if we had granted him that favour, Yor Lordps would have seen him as strenuous in defending this Act, as he is now in charging it with the name of a Monopoly and an Infringment of the Royal Prerogative.

The 3d Reason urg'd by the Complainants, is that this Law oppresses the people, takes away the Trade they lived by, and that the Company refused to take off the goods which severall had provided for that Trade, which they say is a double Loss. In answer to which, We doubt not Yor Lordps will require

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better proof than the Complaints have word that this Law
[p11] is oppressive to the /people. If by these they mean the
People of Virginia, We hope what has been already said
of the liberty every Inhabitant of the Country had to
enter into thes Society, will take off the Charge of Oppres-
sion. It is a Maxim in Law, Volenti non fit Injuria,
and of the people of Virginia will voluntarily relinquish
a priviledge which they might have had, Certainly it can
be no oppression for others to accept thereof; Neither
can the Assembly be blamed for trying new methods
to retrieve the Indian Trade when they found it so
sensibly decayed by the former management. It is very
surprizing that in this Article they complain of the
Indian Company's refusing to take off their goods.
but when they come to reply to our Agents Memorial, they
represent it as a much greater Grievance. that they
should be obliged to part with their goods at any rate.
Thus the Complaints think they have Yr Lordps and
the Indian Company under an unanswerable Dilemma.
The Virginia Law ought to be repealed because the illegal
Company established thereby refuse to take off the
Company's goods which must otherwise ly & spoil; but
when the Company's Agent offers to take off their goods
and to remove that inconveniency, No, say that "We
"hope Yr Lordps will never come into such measures that
"Merchants shall be obliged to part with their goods

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for a Plantation Monopoly. which in itself is new: We confess this is a new way of arguing, and the Complaints must receive great pleasure in the invention, for by this means they may still clamour that their goods are not taken off their hands, and they will not discover where their goods are nor consent to part with them, that they may still have a specious pretence for that Clamour. It must be confessed the Complainants have acted a very wise part in refuseing the offer that was made them; They knew very well they had no goods in Virginia to dispose of, and should they have accepted the Offer. it would have given your Lordps but an ill opinion of their Sincerity in offering to assert that at your Lordps Board which they knew to be false. for when this Company was first erected. not being provided with goods for carrying on our Trade, we made diligent Enquiry through the Country where we could be supplyed till our own Cargos should arrive, but could find very little to be sold, and those we bought up at above 50 p Cent Advance, So that the Complaints great Cargos must have been /then ordered to ly incognito. and [170]
for ought we can find are not yet to make any other appearance than in petitions and Remonstrances.

Their 4th Reason is, that if this Monopoly (as they call it) be allowed, All the Plantations will follow the same method of oppressing the people. We cannot

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help observing that the words Monopoly, Oppression, and the Meaning of Natural Course of Trade are words of great use to the Complainants to ring the Changes on, without one Syllable of proof to support the inferences they draw from them. For a temporary Encouragement to recover a lost Trade can no more be said to be a Monopoly than the use thereof with the Consent of the people excluded can be called Oppression of those who have just voluntarily excluded themselves: If any other plantation shall find they have been in a wrong method of Trade, that the Safety of the people is thereby endangered, the Commerce lost and the Consumption of the British Manufactures diminished, as was evidently the case of Virginia before the passing the Act now complain'd of. It is hoped such Plantation will never be blamed for endeavouring to remedy such mischiefs; especially if they do it with a just deference to the Royal Authority, that the Experiment be only temporary, and that if any unforseen inconveniency appear therein afterwards, it may be laid aside either by the same Power who established it, or abrogated by the immediate direction of the Crown, as this and all other Plantation Laws are liable to be; but then we doubt not due time will be allowed to try whether the new methods projected answer the end of their institution; and that such Regard will

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always be had to the Plantation Assemblys that their Laws will not be immediately reversed upon the ground-less blamours of a few prejudiced men, For it is certain those who complain against this Law have no other concern in its Continuance or dissolution than their hopes or disappointment of a few petty Consignments, which no man is obliged to give them no more than we are bound to consign to any one particular Merchant. And we are confident Yor Lordps will not judge it of consequence to the interest of England whether Mr Offley or Mr Lacy have the selling of the Virginia Skins & ffurrs: But for Lordps [p.79] will undoubtedly consider the difference between the Export of British Manufactures before and since this Law was pass'd, which will shew whether the natural Course of that Traide which the Complainants contend for, or the new Regulation it is put under, be most for the Interest of Great Britain.

The Complaints 5th Reason is only an En-forcement of their second, and seems to be intended to tye Yor Lordps down to the repealing of this Act by a precedent of the like nature (as they would have it in the Virginia Law for Ports) With humble sub-mission we take these two Laws to be widely different, the Law for Ports had many clauses in it besides that of Corporations, which were

judged by Yor Lordps of ill consequence to the Trade of Great Britain, Such as encouraging the setting up of Manufactures, and the establishing Courts of Judicature &c, whereas the Law now complain'd of is not liable to any such Exception. The Trade establish'd by it must be carryed on Solely by the Manufactures of Great Britain, and cannot with any view of profitt be otherways Supply'd, there being no Manufactures vended among the Indians which are not to be had from Great Britain fifty per Cent cheaper and better than they can be made here, if this Country was really furnish'd with Materials for such Manufactures, as it is not. The Complaints have strangely mistaken the Report of Your Lordps Board upon the Virginia Act for Ports, when they say it was disannull'd for no other Reason than that it made an Enfringment and presumed upon the Queens Prerogative in erecting Corporations; for the Copy of that report (which we have seen) mentions no such thing: The reasons there assigned, are only that the great priviledges given by that Act for settling in Townships, would encourage people too much in going on with the Woolen and other Manufactures, which would prove prejudicial to the Manufactures of Great Britain, which is not the case of the Act

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now in question, as we have already observed. Neither do we believe that the barely erecting of Corporations was any Reason for disannulling the Act for Ports, as the Complainants would insinuate, because there are some Laws now in force in Virginia (pass'd with the Approbation of Your Lordps Board) for erecting Corporations, and even for granting / the priviledge [p.70] of an exclusive Trade to such as shall make new discoverys of Indian Nations.

To the 6th of the Complainants Reasons, It is answered that when the Complainants can make appeat that the Stock of the Indian Trade for some years before the making this Law was greater than has been imploy'd therein since, We shall readily allow that this Company ought to be dissolved, as injurious to the Manufactures of Great Britain: But if on the Contrary it be made out to Yor Lordps that the Export of British Manufactures for the Indian Trade, and the Import of Skins & ffurrs has been increased since the erection of the Company near double to what it was for some years before. We hope Yor Lordps will not take for granted that the Industry of the people of England has been thereby discouraged. To demonstrate this more clearly, We beg leave to refer to the annexed Scheme of the Export of Skins and ffurrs from James River for the four years last past faith-

fully copyed from the Accompts of the Collectors of the Duty on Skins payable to the College of William and Mary: Upon which We beg leave to add the following Remarks. 1st That we have no exclusive Trade with any of the Virginia Indians but those inhabiting the Southside of James River, it being free for any other Merchant or Inhabitant to trade with any other nation within the Government; And therefore the annex'd computation is made only from the Export of that River. 2d That in the year 1716, there has been exported out of that River by persons not of the Indian Company 3059 Buck & Doe Skins, which must have been purchased of the English Inhabitants or of the Indians with whom we have not the sole privledge of Trading. And therefore admitting the like number to be purchased yearly of the Inhabitants or of other Tributary Indians, the Trade of the Indian Compa alone for this last year has exceeded that of all the Virginia Traders during three years before by so much as their whole Export amounts to, and ought to be regarded as an entire new Acquisition to the Trade of Great Britain and this Country. Hence it is also evident that the Inhabitants of the Country, are under no necessity of purchacing Skins at a dear Rate from the Company,
[p 91] seeing/the people themselves are able not only to supply their own wants, but even to furnish

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so large a quantity for exportation. If it should be object-
ed to this computation that the Indian Trade was
shutt up for the years mentioned therein by the War
with Carolina, we answer that the same Restraint
has been upon us and that we have yet traded
with no Indians in actual war with any of His
Majesties Subjects: But now that the War is happi-
ly terminated We doubt not in a short time to
make it appear that the intentions of the Generall
Assembly in erecting this Company are fully answer-
ed. The Adventure we are now setting out for the
Western Indians, is so far above a private purse, that
we may challenge all the Indian Traders of Virginia
to shew that in the most prosperous times of that
Trade, Such a quantity of British Manufactures was
at once carryed out amongst the Indians and with
such a convoy to secure the same. Nor do we think it
will be pretended that any British Subject ever was at
such an expence as we have been this Summer, for dis-
covering a passage over and a Trade with the Indians
beyond the Mountains. As to what the Complainants
alledge, that one person residing in the City of London
has sent to Virginia annually as much as the Capital
of this Compa is to consist of: We deny that to be
true, and are well assured that no such Cargos
have been sent at any time solely for the Indian

Trade, at least for these seven years past and tho' perhaps there might in one year be exported for that Trade a conciderable quantity of Goods, while there were men in the Country who made it their business to promote that Commerce, Yet we deny that all the Merchants in Britain ever adventured so much on their own proper account even when that Trade was most flourishing, the persons principally concern'd therein being Inhabitants of Virginia. But admitting that the Indian Trade of Virginia was once so flourishing as to require so large an Export of British Manufactures, as the Complaints suggest, We hope Yor Lordps will observe how far this justifys the reasonableness of making this Law, in that a Trade formerly so Beneficial had of late years been entirely lost and neglected, and that the Assembly acted like good Subjects in setting on foot a Project for recovering it by a joint Stock, when it could not be accomplished by the private purses & Endeavours of Seperate Traders. But the Complaint
[102] without shewing / to Yor Lordps the particular Sums adventured in the Indian Trade heretofore, content themselves with exclaiming against the Company's Stock as too small and ridiculing their Exports and Imports, when compared with those from the Severall Ports of Great Britain. In answer to which We doubt not Yor Lordps have observed that tho' a Stock of £4000 is only

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-necessary to begin the Company, yet that Stock may be carryed to £10.000. which we hope even the Complainants will not deny to be a suffic.t ffund for that Trade, and much greater than ever was imploy'd therein before. And as to the Exports and Imports of the Indian Trade made from the severall Ports of great Britain, which the Complaints endeavour to magnify as an unanswerable Argument to proove the differ-ence between an open & an exclusive Trade. We shall be very glad Yo.r Lordp.ps would be pleased to put the Complaint.s on the proof than any Export or Import for the Virginia Indian Trade has been made from any Port of great Britain (except London alone) it would not only reduce their Mountain to a Molehill, but make them appear to be persons either grossly ignorant in the Indian Trade, or of an extraordinary Assurance.

The last Reason insisted on by the Complainants is indeed very surprizing: for why should one Inhabitant of Virginia be uneasy because another takes up a trade which he does not think worth his while to be concern'd in. It would seem by this way of arguing that the Complainants judge of the temper of the People of Virginia by their own: At one time they bring in the Merchants & Inhabitants of Maryland petitioning Yo.r Lordp.ps to repeal the Virginia

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Law because these Maryland Merch.ts & Inhabitants are excluded from trading with the Indians in Virginia, but with almost the same breath they represent it as a Grievance that the Virginia Indians will be forced to carry their Trade to the Province of Maryland. They are likewise very angry that the Indian Company would not take off their goods, but they are still more angry when the Company offer to do it. Such people indeed will always be uneasy, and it is hardly worth while for any Government to take pains to please them, Such people are very fitt Instruments to sett up a Party Cause (as they call it) if they can meet with any of their own uneasy disposition. And such people will not be ashamed of branding just & necessary Regulations [209] with the /name of Arbitrary Power; For that there can be no just ground by this Act for setting up a Party Cause in Virginia (as the Complainants here suggest) or the least colour for that malicious Reflection of its establishing Arbitrary Power beyond all the practice ever pretended to in the plantations will be manifest from the following instances. The Colony of Virginia is divided by the severall great Rivers & the Bay of Chesapeak into five necks or districts. Of these, that which lyes between James River and the Province of North Carolina may be reckoned to contain about a sixth part of the people of the Colony,

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And in this Division the Tributary Indians live, with whom the Company have the Sole priviledge of Trading. The people of this neck or Division, are the only persons who ever pretended to any manner of Correspondence with those Indians; and even in that quarter of the Country not above a dozen persons imploy'd themselves in the Indian Trades, and about 4 or 5 Merchants live there also who used to supply them with goods for that Trade; Of the latter two are Members of the present Company, and of the former the greatest part are now imployed in the Companys Service; So that of about 16000 white men (whereof the Colony of Virginia consists) here are only 4 or 8 at most that can say they have been injured by this Law. The rest of the Inhabitants even of that quarter of the Country having very little dealings with these Indians with whom the Company now trade, and the people of the other four divisions of the Country none at all. If therefore any one should go about to sett up a Party Cause for the sake of the Indian Trade, he would make but a poor figure if he should be only joined by those who have reason to complain. But even allowing that a greater number of the people of Virginia could be said to be Indian Traders, because perhaps once in their lives they had bought a Skin of an Indian, Yet it cannot be denyed but that nineteen parts in

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twenty of the people of the Colony never had the least dealings with those Indians with whom the Trade is now restrained, nor scarce ever see one of them, and therefore cannot be supposed to be much concerned in a dispute where neither their Interest nor Conveniency is touch'd. But supposing further that some of this twentieth part of the Colony had a mind to be concerned in the Indian Trade. Is it not their own choice that they are excluded? They had the same liberty as we for entering into the Company; but if they will [now] not make use of that liberty Is there any just reason for their being uneasy with those that did, This Suggestion therefore of the uneasiness of the Country on account of the Indian Company is as unreasonable as the other of establishing Arbitrary Power is false. It is true the Generall Assembly have by the Act now in question restrained that unbounded Liberty which some people assumed to themselves heretofore of trading with all Indians whatsoever, without distinction of friends or foes, and have taken care that when at any time hereafter any of the Inhabitants of this Country shall be so wicked as to furnish its Enemys with arms & ammunition in contradiction to the Orders of the Government, Such an Offender shall not escape unpunished: And if this be the Arbitrary Power complained of (and it will be difficult for the Complaints to assign any other instance thereof) We may affirm

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that it is such as no Government can subsist without it. If such practices had not been discovered before among the Indian Traders, this Law had been altogether unnecessary. Neither would the friendship of the Indians have been so often lost: if those who enjoyed the liberty of that Trade, had used it with that Justice and prudence they ought to have done. But the Complainants having nothing to expect by the good or ill usage of the Indians, or by the good or bad behaviour of those concerned in Trade with them, are altogether regardless what the consequences thereof may be to Virginia; and can therefore with an Air of Unconcern say they are very sorry to hear that any of the King's Governments are not strongly enough armed against the evil practice of foul Traders, or that the Governour hath not Authority or Interest enough to keep up a good correspondence with the Indians without the help of a Company. As easy as the Complainants represent these things to be done. Examples are not wanting of persons whom all the Laws of Engl.d have not been sufficient to restrain from foul practices in Trade, notwithstanding the Government has taken such great care to arm itself against the like practices. And we cannot believe it will in the opinion of men of honesty be look'd on, as any strain of Arbitrary Power, if when frauds are discovered, new Laws be made to prevent the same,

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however some particular men may be prejudiced there-
by. But seeing the Complainants are so apprehensive
of the people of Virginia's being uneasy with one another
without reason on occasion of the Company, We beg
[2057] leave to represent to Your Lordps some real Causes of
Uneasiness which will happen if the Complaints should
obtain a Repeal of this Law. The Generall Assembly of
Virginia obliged us, as the purchase of the priviledge
of our Trade, to contribute towards the Expence of building
a publick Magazine for his Majties Stores of War, and
to build a Schoolhouse at Christanna for the education
of the Indian Children, both which charges we under-
went even before we received the least profitt from our
Trade. We are also obliged by Act of Assembly to
maintain at our own expence the ffort & Garrison of Christ-
anna for the Security of that Frontier of the Country, and
have now actually in pay the full number of men re-
quired by Law to be kept there on. Now if at the Solli-
citations of the Complainants, this Law be repealed and
our Company dissolved. We believe Your Lordps will
judge we shall have some reason to be uneasy if
the charges we have laid out for the Service of the
Government be not repaid us. Since we are no longer
to enjoy those priviledges for which we undertook that
Expence. And as we cannot readily believe that
the Assembly of Virginia will be induced to refund

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that charge, So we are apprehensive that the people of the Country will not be very well satisfyed to find themselves under a necessity of making a new provi. sion for the defence of the Frontiers, after the Assembly had once taken care for the guard of the same without any Expence to the Country. This may perhaps occasion an Enquiry by whose means it is that the Country is laid under an Expence of which their Legislators had once freed them, and whether any of the people of the Country have encouraged the Complaints against that Regulation which had thus without charge secured the Peace of the Frontiers. How far this may be productive of uneasiness in the Country tho' it be none of the Complainants care will nevertheless deserve Your Lordp^s Consideration. We further crave leave to represent to Yo^r Lordp^s that we have been at great expences in building Storehouses, making Roads through unfrequented Woods, building Bridges, purchasing Servants, and settling Plantations for the better carrying on of our Trade, and for encouraging the discovery of a new Commerce over the Mountains; And if after all these Expences (which together with the charge of our other publick Services for the Support of the Government has not cost us less than £1000.) Others who have been at no charge at all, shall without any Compensation reap the fruit

thereof. We shall have some reason to complain of our
[now] hard Usage. And we shall have more reason to be uneasy, if we are thus to be made the first Example of any of the British Subjects that ever advanced money upon the publick faith for the purchase of a priviledge which was afterwards taken from them without restoring the purchase money, to which we have not seen the least Offer made in any of the Complaints papers.

We cannot but with the greatest indignation take notice of one malicious Aspersion cast on us in the Compl[ts] Reply to M[r] Lacy's Answer viz That we have fitted out Sloops to trade with the Dutch & French for Rum & Sugar; than which nothing can be more false. We have been so far from the least thoughts of any such kind of Traffique, that we are confident the Complaints never recievd any such information from hence, and that it is a mere invention of their own on purpose to blacken us, and thereby the more easily to gain their Ends in the Repeal of this Law. Truth & honesty are as necessary qualifications in a Merchant as in any other profession: But the Complainants in this one point among many others interspersed in their severall papers seem regardless of both. To slander any person is justly look'd upon as the basest of Crimes, and is yet more odious by being fastned on

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those who have not a speedy opportunity of justifying themselves, and where it is intended to impose upon .....persons of honour in such high Stations as Yor Lordps act in and we submit to Yor Lordps what Resentment such a disingenious proceeding deserves. We are so far from aiming at any Trade with the French or Dutch, that we shall readily consent to the Complaints having the Monopoly of both. But it is somewhat strange that the Complaints who have been so strenuously contending for the freedom of the Indian Trade to all His Majesties Subjects should in the Close of their Reply account it Criminal in us to have any Trade at all. They express their dreadfull Apprehensions that the Tobacco and Rum & Sugar Trade, and going upon the Wrecks will all fall under this new Company's Management. Surely these Gentlemen (who have such bad memorys) don't imagine they can be able to persuade Yor Lordps that our Stock of £14 000, which a little before they would not allow to be sufficient for the Indian Trade alone can serve to engross all the Tobacco and Rum and Sugar, and at the same time to go upon the uncertain / Project of Wrecks. This could never pass upon Yor Lordps and must proceed from nothing else than overflowing Gall vented without Consideration or Regard to Truth on purpose to blacken us before we could have an opportunity of justifying ourselves. But Your [107]

Lordp̄s being by this time pretty well acquainted with the persons We hope their Trains will have the less effect. For we are confident yor Lordp̄s will not judge it prejudicial to the Interest of Great Britain even tho' we should concern ourselves in the Tobacco Trade. No Act of Assembly has given us any Monopoly of Tobacco, nor do we know that there is any Statute of England that excludes us from an equal Liberty of dealing therein with the rest of his Majestie's Subjects. But we hope the Complainants have 'ere this time found their Apprehensions groundless, and that we have not yet medled with any Tobacco, no more than we have with Rum and Sugar. And as for going upon Wrecks, as we have had no Concern in any such Projects So as unskillfull Traders as the Complainants would represent us to be. We hope to imploy our Stock to more certain profitt.

Thus we hope we have answered all the material Objections against the Act pass'd in Virginia for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade. If any thing we have here asserted be denyed by the Complainants. We are ready to make out the truth thereof to Your Lordp̄s Satisfaction. We have here sett forth to yor Lordp̄s how the Indian Trade was entirely lost to this Country without a possibility of being recovered by the weak endeavours of such private Traders as had

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formerly engrossed the same. The Act of Assembly will show that this was the principal Inducement to the erection of a Company. Yor Lordps will also observe from the Act that we were obliged to contribute very largely to the Support of the Government as the consideration of that priviledge which is allotted us thereby. We have on the faith of this Act expended considerable Sums of money for the publick Service of the Government in the building the Magazine and maintaining the Fort & Garrison of Christanna, erected for the defence of the Frontiers of that part of the Country. We have built a School perhaps the noblest of any private School in America, for the more convenient education of the Indian Childrenf which there are no less than 40 now there, carefully instructed/in the principles of Christianity. We have already [torn] chang'd above a hundred barrells out of 154, of his Majestics powder, supplying the place with new powder in the room thereof, which no Traders ever did before, nor is there any provision made for the like hereafter if our Company is dissolved. We have been at considerable charge in sending out men to discover a passage over the great Mountains, and have under the Conduct of His Majtes Lieut Governour happily effected the same. tho' heretofore judged impracticable: And tho' our Attempts to open a Trade with the Indians living on the other other Side of those Mountains proved abortive by Sickness happning

amongst the men sent out to make the discov-
-ery, Yet we are not thereby discouraged but resolve
still to prosecute that design, and thereby extend the
British Commerce to Nations hitherto unknown, We are
now preparing the greatest Cargo that ever was sent
out at one time to the Indians, from this or any other
of his Majtys Plantations, consisting of no less than 200
horseloads of goods under a guard of 40 men, which
we hope will satisfy yor Lordps that we are heartily
inclined to answer the end of our Institution, by recovering
that beneficial Trade, and that at such an expence as no
private Traders could support. And we humbly hope
your Lordps will not judge we are undeserving of His
Majestées favour when we have contributed so largely to
the Service of the Government, the propagation of the
Christian faith, and the encreasing the Consumption of the
Manufactures of Great Britain. But if these shall not
be judged sufficient motives to incline His Majty to
continue the Act now in question We humbly hope Yor
Lordps will have the Justice to secure to us the Repayment
of what we have expended for the Service of the Government,
and for the better prosecuting a design for wch we had
the publick Faith for our Encouragement. And seeing
we are persuaded that the Assembly of Virginia having
no hand in encouraging the Complaints against this
Act will not think themselves concerned to reimburse

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our charges, We may therefore reasonbly expect that those who seek to take away our priviledge should repay us the purchase thereof. We shall not then envy the Complainants the honour of pursuing those Maxims of Trade they are so fond of, or reducing the Indian Commerce to that Course by which it was once lost to this/Country. We shall content [pag] ourselves with the satisfaction of having heartily endeavoured to enlarge the Trade of our Mother Country; and of having contributed more towards the propagation of the Christian Faith among the Indians during the short time of our being a Company, than all the seperate Traders of Virginia have done for these hundred years past, Even the Complainants themselves yielding us the honour of giving the first Example of this kind, Seeing they will not allow that any other Company has ever contributed to the propagating the Christian Faith.

We shall conclude with submitting the Case of this Company entirely to Your Lordship's Judgement, and beg leave to subscribe ourselves (in the name of all the Members of the said Company) with the most profound Respect /My Lords

Your Lordsp's

Most Obedient

humble Servants

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Forgiven signatures: Nath.l Harrison
Mann Page
Tho: Jones
Cha. Chiswell
C Digges
Peter Beverley 1714
Tho.s Nelson
Arthur Brickendike

Virginia 24.th Aprill 1714.

[1790] Endorsed Virginia.E / Memorial from the / Virginia Indian Company / in Answer to ye Petition → / other Papers against the / Act for ye better Regulation / of ye Indian Trade / Recēd from Mr / Lacey ...
Recēd 24.th June
Read 25.th D.o } 1717 / P: 115 / Ent.d Jfol.o 474

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[p. 108]

At Hampton Court

The 31st of July 1714.

Present

The King Most Excellt Majtie

Lord Chancellor	Lord Bp. of London
Lord Steward	Lord Coningsby
Lord Chamberlain	Lord Cholmondeley
Earl of Sunderland.	Lord Cadogan
Earl of Berkley	Mr Secretary Addison

Sir Joseph Jekyll Master of ye Rolls

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain The Governour Council and Assembly of His Maty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia are Authorized and Empowered to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes and Ordinances for the Publick Peace Welfare and Good Government of the said Colony, which Laws Statutes & Ordinances are to be as neer as conveniently may be agreable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom and are to be Transmitted to His Maty for His Royal Approbation or Disallowance, And Whereas An Act was passed in the Assembly of the said Colony of Virginia in the year 1713. Entitled An Act for preventing Frauds in Tobacco payments which being to continue in Force but for three years another Act was passed in 1714 continuing the Act first mentioned to the 10th of November 1718. And another Act/having likewise been [p. 109]

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passed in the said Assembly in the said year 1714 for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade; All which Acts having been represented to His Majesty by the Rt. Honoble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by their Representation dated the 29th of June last as unfit for His Maty's Royal Approbation; His Maty this day taking the same into Consideration with the Advice of His Privy Council is pleased to Declare His Disallowance and Disapprobation of the said three Acts and pursuant to His Majesties Pleasure thereupon they are hereby Repealed and Declared Void and of none Effect, And Whereas the said Lords Commissrs for Trade & Plantations do Represent That the Indian Trade with that Colony may admit of several Regulations which would Render the same more Beneficial to His Majesties Subjects by preventing the Evils arising from the Abuses committed by the Indian Traders; That the Indian Company of the said Colony (as they are informd) have built at their own Charge a Magazine and been at other Publick Expences, which They the said Lords Commissrs are of Opinion ought to be reimbursed the said Company as far as the same shall appear to have been for the benefit of the said Colony, And further Representing it necessary That an Additional Instruction be prepared for all His Maty's Governours in America, that They do not pass any Act which may any ways affect the Trade or Shipping of this Kingdom without a Clause declaring that the said Acts shall shall not be in Force untill

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they be approved and confirmed / by His Majesty. It is [1 1/2 lines] hereby further Ordered that the said Lords Commiss.rs for Trade & Plantations do Signify His Majesties pleasure to the Governour of Virginia, That he recommend to the Assembly of that Colony the Regulation of the Indian Trade in such manner as to prevent the abuses committed by the Traders therein, As also the Reimbursement of the Charge and Expence that the said Indian Company have been at for the Publick Benefit, And further That the said Lord Commiss.rs do prepare such Additional Instruction for all the Governours of His Majestie's Plantations in America for the End and purpose aforementioned

Robert Hales.

[Docket]

Endorsed Virginia / Plans: General / Order of Council of the / 31st July, upon a Representation / of y.e 29th of June, 1717, for / repealing two Acts of Virginia / relating to the Staple of / Tobacco & y.e Indian Trade / &c and requiring Instructions / to be prepared to y.e several / Govrs abt passing Acts wch / may affect the Trade / or Shipping of Great Britain.

Recd 5. Augt } 1717 / P. 127. / Entd J fol.e 492 / &c
Read 6th D:

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[illegible]

The Accompt of His Majesty's Revenue of Quitt Rents &c from the 25th day of Aprill 1716 to the 25th day of Aprill 1717. Received within the Colony of Virginia

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the Said Revenue as follows

	£	s	d.
To Ballance of the last Accot ended the 25th April 1716	2599.	16.	7½
To Received of Mr. William Kendal former Sherif of Northampton County for the year 1713	50.	2.	10½
To Received of Mr. Thomas Custis former Sherif of Accomack County for the years 1712 & 1713	111.	10.	–
To 191878 Acres unpayed for, remaining in the hands of the Said Thomas Custis for the years 1712 & 1713	00.	00.	0
To an Error found in Transcribing the Quitt Rent Roll of Prince George County for the year 1714	3.	7.	5½
To the Quitt Rents of the Northern Neck for the years 1714 & 1715	13.	6.	8
To Composition of 1100 Acres of Land in Accomack County 2200 lb of Tobo Sold at 12/3 ℔ Cr.	13.	9.	6

Quitt Rents Received for the year 1716.

Countys Names	Number of Acres.	Paid in Tobacco.	Paid in Money.
Elizabeth City	11429½	. . . . .	11. 8. 7
Do.	140	33½	. . . .
Charles City	30340	. . . . .	30. 6. 10
Do.	2159	515½	. . . .
Prince George	69174	. . . . .	69. 3. 7.
Do:	15625	3751	. .
Henrico	105274	. . . . .	105. 5. 5½
Do:	1981	475	. . . .
Middlesex	38441	. . . . .	38. 5. 10
Warwick	28491	. . . . .	28. 9. 10
Do	1429	343	. . . .
Surry	115265	. . . . .	115. 5. 3½
Do	12981	3115½	. . . .
Nancimond	62013	. . . . .	62. – 3½
Do.	31655	7597½	. . . .

Countys Names	Number of Acres.	Paid in Tobacco.	Paid in Money.
Norfolk	53472		53. 9. 5¼
D°	16704	4009	
King & Queen	132018		132. —. 4½
D°	500	120	
Isle of Wright	79992		79. 19. 10½
D°	49688	11925	
New Kent	135621		135. 12. 5¼
D°	810	194¼	
Essex	116283		116. 5. 5
D°	120	28¾	
Glocester	96466		96. 9. 3¾
D°	150	36	
King William	100238		100. 4. 9¼
Princess Ann	26270		26. 5. 4½
D°	37160	8923¼	
York	50125		50. 2. 6
James Citty	73934		73. 16. 9¼
D°	125	30	
Northampton	331773¼		33. 3. 6¾
D°	24861	5966½	
Accomack	56018½		56. —. 4½
D°	44850½	10764	
			1443. 19. 2½

1684910¼

375302 Soldat 18/9¾ pert. 370. 3. 5¾

Carried Over. . . . £ 4905. 16. 04

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Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1715 paid [sic] in the year 1716.

Brought Over. . . . . £ 4905.16.0¼.

County's Names	Number of Acres	Paid in Tob°	Paid in Money £ s d
Elizabeth Citty	4191		4. 3. 10
Prince George	4741		4. 14. 10
D°.	450	108	
Henrico	20559		20. 11. 9¾
D°.	1215	291¾	
Middlesex	12750		12. 15. —
Warwick	4605		4. 12. 2.
Surry	2916		2. 18. 4½
D°.	1005	241¼	
Nancimond	18512		18. 16. 3
D°.	2475	594	
Norfolk	16107		16. 2. 1¾
D°.	3196	764	
King & Queen	20465		20. 9. 3¾
Isle of Wight	14004		14. — 1¾
D°.	7104	1705	
New Kent	10350		10. 4. —.
Essex	17638		17. 12. 9¾
Gloucester	27935		27. 18. 8¼
King William	26819		26. 16. 4¼
Princess Anne	10423		10. 8. 5½
D°.	10479	2515	
York	3052		3. 1. ¾
James City	1746		1. 14. 11
Northampton	34630½		34. 12. 7¼
D°.	16845	4042	
Accomack	43005		43. — 1¼
D°.	22423	5381½	
			294. 15. 9½
	359979½	15645½ Sold at 12/9⅞ p. Ct.	100. 2. 11½

Arrears of Quitt Rents

for the year 1714 Paid in the year 1716.

Countys Names	Number of Acres	Paid in Tob.o	Paid in Money
Elizabeth City	932		00. 15. 7½
Prince George	3608		3. 12. 2.
Do	150	36	
Henrico	13980		13. 9. 7¼
Do.	1211	290½	
Middlesex	9207		9. 4. 1¾
Warwick	3510		3. 10. 2½
Surry	639		00. 12. 9½
Nancimond	9351		9. 7. 0½
Do.	970	233	
Norfolk	4322		4. 6. 5½
King & Queen	7408		7. 5. 2.
Isle of Wight	3450		3. 9. 7½
Do.	700	168	
New Kent	7600		7. 12. —
Essex	12595		12. 14. 10¾
Gloucester	1194		11. 15. 10½
King William	11344		11. 7. 5½
Princess Anne	9316		9. 6. 3½
Do	9283	2225	
York	2		00. 0. 0½
James City	1146		1. 2. 11½
Northampton	28284		28. 5. 8¼
Do.	11657	2799½	
Accomack	39378½		39. 7. 6½
Do	20093	4822½	
			178. 7. 7

222439¼

105795¾ Sold at 12/9 ℔ Ct 64. 13. 10½

So that the whole Receipt amounts to the sum of £ 5546. 16. 3¼

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The Receiver Generall doth Discharge himself [1104]

by the payment of the following Summs out of the Quitt Rents.

		£. s. d
Octr. 25th 1716	By the Ballance of the Accot. of Quitt Rents for the year 1714 Carried to the Accot of 2/3 Thogehead &c. from the 25th of Aprill 1716 to the 25th of October 1716 by His Majestys Order.	1022. 5. 11½
	By the Charge of Negociating the Bills for the Summ of £1022. 5. 11½ at ½ p Ct.	5. 2. 2¼
	By a years Sallary to the Commissary to this day . .	100. 00. 0
	By a years Sallary to the Attorney Generall to this day .	60. 00. 0
	By Warrants to Coll: Blackiston for 3/4 of Additional Sallary from Midsummer to this day	150. 00. 0
	By Allowance to the Sheriffs & People by Order of Govern.t . . .	198. 9. 9½
	By Sallary to the Auditor at £5 p Ct on 2448. 9. 10½ . . .	122. 8. 5¼
	By the Receiver Generals Sallary On the Same Summ . .	122. 8. 5¾
	So that the Summ Distrust amounts to . .	1480. 14. 11½
	And there will be due to Ballance this Accot . .	3466. 1. 4
	£	5546. 16. 3½

J: Roscow Rec.r Genl.

I have carefully Examin'd the foregoing Accompt of His Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th day of Aprill 1716 & ending the 25th day of Aprill 1717 & have Compar'd every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr. Receiver Generall & find the Charge thereof Amounting to Five thousand Five hundred & Forty Six pounds Sixteen Shillings & threepence farthing & the Discharge to One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty pounds Fourteen Shillings & Eleven pence farthing both truly Stated So that there will be due unto His Majestys Revenue for Ballance

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of this Accompt the Summ of Three Thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Six Pounds One Shilling & fourpence Sterling.

John Grymes Dy. Audr.

The foregoing Accompt Stated & Sworn to by James Roscow Esqr. Receiver General Compar'd & Examined by John Grymes Esqr. Deputy Auditor [I have view'd in Council & do believe] it to be a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the said time

A Spotswood.

[Endorsed] Endorsed. Virginia E

An Accot of this Majts Quit Rts from 25th April 1716 to 25th April 1714.

referr'd to in Coll. Spotswoods Ltr of 30: May. 1714

Rec'd 22? July
Read Augt 8 } 1714

P: 125

Lent? J. fo 491.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accompt of His Majesties Revenue of Two [Twop] Shillings ℔ Hogshead &c arising within the Colony of Virginia from the 25th day of October 1716 to the 25th day of Aprill 1717.

The Receiver Generall doth charge himself with the Receipt of the Said Revenue as follows.

The Accot of the Upper District of James River . .	£	165.	4. 3
The Accot of the District of Potomack River		34.	12. 10
The Accot of the Port of Accomack		53.	7. 11½
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		166.	12. 9¼
The Accot of the District of York River		32.	6. 11½
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		72.	13. 8¾
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		81.	12. 5
The Accot of Fines & Forfeitures		5.	7. 7¼
	£	612.	15. 6.

The Receiver Generall doth Discharge himself by the payment of the following Summs

By Ballª of the last Accot	£	1114.	4. 10¾
By half a years Sallary to the Governor		1000.	00. 0.
By half a years Sallary to the Council		175.	00.. 0.
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantations . .		50	00. 0
By half a years Sallary to the Solliciter of Virginia . . .		50.	00. 0
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Generall		20.	00. 0
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Council		50.	00. 0
By half a years Sallary to the Gunner at James Town . . .		5.	00. 0
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer		6.	00. 0
By a Warrt to the Ministers attending One Generall Court . .		5.	00. 0
By a Warrt for Contingent Charges		46.	15. 2
By Sallary to the Auditor at £5 ℔ Ct on £612. 15. 6		30.	12. 11
By Sallary to the Recr Genll on the Said Summ		30.	12. 11
So that the Summs Disburst amounts to	£	2586.	8. 10¼
And there will remain due to Enable the Recr Genll to Discharge this Accot		1973.	10. 4¼
	£	612.	15. 6

J. Roscow Recr Genll

[1715] I have Examined the within Accot of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1716 and ending the 25th day of April 1714. & have compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr Receiver Generall & find the Charge thereof amounting to Six hundred & Twelve pounds Eighteen Shillings & Sixpence & the Discharge to Two thousand five hundred Eighty Six Eight Shillings & Tenpence farthing both truly Stated So that there will be due to Enable the Receiver Generall to Discharge this Accot One thousand Nine hundred Seventy three pounds Ten Shillings & four pence farthing Sterling.

John Lyngmes Dy Audr.

The within Accot Stated & Sworn to by James Roscow Esqr Recr Genll Compar'd & Examin'd by John Lyngmes Deputy Auditor I have view'd in Council & do believe it to be a true Charge & Discharge of the Revenue for the Said time.

A. Spotswood

[1715] Endorsed. Virginia I / Ten Accot of this / Majestys Revenue of 2 sh/ pd Hhd. from 25th Octr/1716 to the 25th Aprill 1714. referrd to in / Coll Spotswoods Lr / of 30th May 1714.
Recd 22d July / Read Augt 8th } 1714 / P. 126. / Entd & fold 491.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accompt of His Majestys Revenue of 2/p hhd &c. [Tunn]
arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th Apl. 1714
to the 25th of October 1714.

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Accot of the Upper District of James River	£	408.	3.	9½
The Accot of the District of Potomack River		502.	5.	5¼
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		153.	12.	6½
The Accot of the District of York River		1294.	11.	5
The Accot of the Distnct of Rappahannock River		842.	2.	4¾
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		24.	19.	3
The Accot of Fines & Forfeitures		22.	9.	8½
The Supplement to the Accot of the Lower District of James River		35.	16.	6¾
The Rec[r] Gen[ll] doth Dicharge himself	£	3284.	1.	1¼

by the payment of the following Summs

By Ballance of the last Accot	£	1973.	10.	4¾
By half a years Sallary to the Governor		1000.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Council		175.	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Judges Clerks & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantations ...		50.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Solicitor of Virginia ...		50.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Generall		20.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Counsil		50.	—.	—
By half a years to the Gunner at James Town		5.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer		6.	—.	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending Gen[ll] Court .		5.	—.	—
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		99.	12.	9
By Sallary to the Auditor at 5/p Cent on £3284		164.	4.	—
By Sallary to the Rec[r] Gen[ll] on Said Summ		164.	4.	—
So that the Summ Disburst amounts to		3862.	17.	1¼
And there will remain due to Enable the Rec[r] Gen[ll] to Discharge this Accot	£	575.	16.	—
	£	3259.	1.	1¼

J: Roscow Rec[r] Gen[ll]

[1350] I have Examined the within Accot of His Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of Aprill 1714. and ending the 25th day of October 1714 & have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr. Recr. Generall and find the Charge thereof amounting to Three thousand Two hundred & Eighty Seven pounds One Shilling & a penny farthing and the Discharge to Three thousand Eight hundred and Sixty Two pounds Seventeen Shillings and a penny farthing both truly Stated So that there will be due to enable the Receiver Generall to Discharge this Accot Five hundred Seventy five pounds Sixteen Shilling Sterling.

John Grymes Dy Audr.

The within Accot Compared and Examin'd by John Grymes Esqr. Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by James Roscow Esqr. Receiver Generall.

A. Spotswood.

[1352] Endorsed Virginia/ Accompt of his Majty/ Revenue of 2 Shills p Hhd/ from 25th April to 25th Octr/ 1714./ Referd to in Lodr/ Spotswoods Lr of/ 24th ffebry 1714/15 Read May 15 / Read 20th Do } 1715 / P. 163./ Entd. Lg. ffol: (illegible)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

No 1

Annual Produce

of the

Quitt - Rents

In

Virginia

With the Establishment thereon—

[illegible]

Endorsed.

Virginia

No 1 Annual Produce of the Quitt. Rents in Virginia, with the Establishment thereon,

referd to in Lett.
Spotswoods Lre of
4th March 17 17/18.

Recd 28th July
Read 6th Augt } 1718

P: 165.

Cont.d by fol.o 81.

[1715]

The Yearly Produce of the Quitt-Rents

with the Number of Acres paid for in the following Years
Exclusive of the Northern neck Quitt Rent.

Anno	Acres	£ . s . d	
1704	2.238.143	1841 - 1 . 6 ¾	
1705	2.284.348¾	1600 . 11 . 11 ¾	
1706	2.346.946¾	1486 . 6 . 10½	
1707	2.359.140	1473 . 16 . 1¾	
1708	2.392.526⅓	1440 . - . 5	
1709	2.440.486	1219 . 13 . 7¾	
1710	2.450.998	1050 . - . 7½	
1711	2.493.850	1079 . 5 . -	
1712	2.591.867	1236 . 10 . 8¾	Accomack unsold
1713	2.639.774	1255 - . 5½	Accomack unsold.
1714	2.135.762½	2331 . 8 . 1	
1715	2.089.655	2136 . 4 . 4	
1716	2.243.715¼	2373 . 17 . 7¾	
1717	2.216.881	2240 . 16 . 7½	

The 2d Rents of Accomack
for 1712 & 1713 being sold in 1715 & pt
in 1716 when . tobo was high
yeilded - - - - - - 431 . 14 . 7½.

Compositions for Escheat Land at 2 Lb of Tobacco p Acre.

For the Year 1716 yeilded £ 14 . 15 . 2.
For the Year 1717 .... £ 8 . 18 . 9¼

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

[1016]

Establish'd Sallary's paid out of the Quitt Rents

To the Lord Bishop of Londons Commissary p annum	£100.--.--
To the Attorney Gen[ll] of Virginia Add[l] Sallary	60.--.--
To Coll[o] N. Blakiston Agent for Virginia Add[l] Sallary	200.--.--
To Henry Rainsford Esq[r] an Annuity for 31 years	500.--.--
Total of the Established Sall[s] p[r] Ann[m]	£860.--.--

Casual Sallarys

To the Sheriffs for Collecting 10 p[r] Cent on the whole . .

4 p[r] Cent more to the Sheriffs of Princess Anne, Isle

-Wight, Surry & Prince George Countys . . . . .

Four p[r] Cent to the Auditor on what the Sheriffs pay

Five p[r] Cent on the same Sum to the Receiver Gen[ll]

Endorsed

Virginia

N:2 Annual produce of His Majesty's Revenues for the Support of the Govt. of Virginia, with the Estabishment thereon.

referd to in Lett.
Shotswood Lre of 4th
March. 1717/18

Read 28th July
Read 6. Augt } 1718

P. 166

Entd. ly fol. 81

Annual Produce
of
His Majesty's Revenues for the Support
of the Government of
Virginia
With the Establishment thereon

[Enst]

[Inclo]

Abstract of the Annual Produce of His Majties Revenues appropriated for the Support of the Government of Virginia for two years ending the 25th of April 1718.

	Hogsh^ds	Tunns	Passengers	£	s	d
From April 1716 to April 1717.						
The Duty of 2/- p hh^d of Tobacco exported this year amounts to	22584			2258	14	..
The Duty of Fifteen pence p Tun on all Ships trading here ..		16830½		1051	18	12
The Duty of Sixpence p poll on each person imported			613	15	6	6
To April 1718						
The Duty of 2/- p hh^d exported	34030			3403	..	..
The Duty of 15^d p Tun on		24844		1552	14	2
The Duty of 6^d p poll			1532	..38	6	..
Total for two years	56614	41674½	2145	£8319	18	9½

Deductions out of the above Receipts

To the Masters of Ships 10 p^r cent on the 2/- p hh^d being in these two years £5661.14..	£ 566. 3. 4½		
To the Collectors 10 p^r cent on the whole Duty aforesd ..	£ 775. 7. 6½		
To the Aud^r & Receiver Gen^ll 5 p^r cent each on y^e Sum p^d them by the Collectors	69. 7. 10½		
Total of the Deductions		2038	18	9 (sic)
Remains towards the Support of the Govern^mt				£6281.—.—½.
Rights for land for the two years aforesd (the Aud^rs Rec^rs Salary Deducted) amount to				225. 11. 7½
Fines & Forfeitures for the same time (deducting as above)				26. 13. 5.
				£6536. 5. 3½

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[Pol 9]

By a Medium Computation of the Revenues for the two years past, it appears the Revenue for Support of the Government may amount to	3268	2	7½
Out of which are to be paid			
Establish'd Sallarys			
To the Governer p Annum . . . . . £	2000	-	-
To the Council	350	-	-
To the Auditor Gen[ll] of the Plantations	100	.	-
To the Agent or Solliciter of Virginia	100	-	-
To the Attorney Gen[ll]	40	-	-
To the Clerk of the Council for his Sallary for suppllying his office with Books &c	100	.	-
To the Armourer	12	-	-
To the Gunner at James City	10	-	-
To the Ministers attending the Gen[ll] Courts	10	-	-
Casual Paym[ts]			
To the Expence of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer if they are held twice in a year £100 each	200	..	.
To the Ministers who preach before the Gen[ll] Assembly when called	5	..	..
Contingt Charges for Expresses on the publick Service, of the Governmt charges about Indians, transporting & Securing Stores of war & many other petty Expences, w[ch] of late years have been increasd by the assurance given to Carolina, but may be commonly reckoned communibus Annis	100	..	..
	3027		
Mem[d]. In April 1716 The Revenue of 2/- p Hh[d] was in Arrears	£2729. 0. 8		
of w[ch] was paid by his Mat[ys] Warrant out of the 2[d] N[ts]	1022. 5. 11½		
Remaind still in Arrears . . .	£1706. 14. 3½		
Paid Sundry extraord[rs] Charges for assisting Carolina, sending to y[e] 5 Nations &c more than y[e] above compensation for Contingencys	74. 19. 1½		
So that besides the Annual Establishm[t] there is to be p[d] out of the Income of these two years a Debt of	1781. 13 9½		

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE [illegible]

Charles Griffin aged Thirty Six years or thereabouts

Deposeth

That in January 1714 he was engaged by the Governor of Virginia to undertake the Charge of educating the Indian Children at Christanna. That in March following he went to reside at that Place, where he has continued ever since. That he has been very conversant with the Chief men of the Saponie Indians settled there, and never heard them or any other of that Nation signify the least dissatisfaction for being removed thither, or that that they did not voluntarily quitt their former Settlement: On the contrary he has heard them express much Satisfaction with their present habitation, and abundance of thankfullness to the Governor for placing them so Conveniently: He hath also heard the Great men of the s[d] Saponie Nation declare on divers occasions that no Governor ever took such care of them as the present Governor has done, and that they feared if he was removed they should never meet with the like kindness from any other. The Deponent further Saith That he was present when the Governor made an offer of a Bow & Calf to each of the Great men of that Nation, and of two Bows & Calves to the Queen; being fourteen Bows & Calves in all: and that upon the delivery of the said Bows & Calves, the Indians received the same with very great acknowledgements as a particular Bounty of the Governors; and the Deponent never heard from the Indians or any other Person that the s[d] Present of Bows & Calves was in consideration

of any Bargain for quitting their Land

Wm: Griffin

James City County ss

January the 4th 1716

Sworne before me

Franc: Lightfoot

[illegible] Endorsed No A.

Affidavit of Mr Griffin

concerning the removing the Saponie Indians to

Christanna.

Also Endorsed A/ Virginia E/ Affidavit of Mr Griffin/ about ye removing the Saponie/Indians to Christanna/ recd 10th Mar/ Spotswoods Lr to ye/ Secrys of 16: Jany 1716/7
Recd 11th March 1716/7 / P: 132./ Entd J fol 504
Read 23d Augt 1717 /

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Remarks on the present State of the Treasury [pro] Rights in Virginia, with Proposals for an Enquiry into that Branch of the Revenue, which arises by the Sale of His Majesty's Lands, and for settling hereafter a more exact Method in accounting for the same.

In the year 1699 the Governor and Council came to the Resolution of selling the King's Lands at the Rate of Five pounds Sterling ℔ Thousand Acres, and the Receiver General was thereupon directed to accept money on that Acco^t from all persons whatsoever; and for as many Pounds Sterling as he should receive to issue so many Rights to the person paying the same.

These Rights entitle any person, that produces them, to take up, upon any part of the Kings land within this Government, fifty Acres for each Right, and pass as ready money in this Colony.

These Rights (or Money Bills) have now been current upwards of seventeen years, and it doth not appear that they ever were Subject to any kind of Audit untill this present year; nor is the Receiver General, to whom the money is paid & who solely Signs the Rights, & issues them at his pleasure under any manner of Controul, besides the Oath w^ch

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he is obliged to make to his Genl Accompt of the Revenues.

These Rights do not issue out of any settled Office, nor at any appointed Times nor in any ascertained Quantitys, nor under the Description of Numbers; but whereever the Receiver Generall is mett with, he usually writes with his own hand, a Short Certificate wch entitles the Person that obtains the same, to as many Rights as is then paid for.

The Rights passing under such loose Management, the Receiver may easily forgett sundry Receipts; and whatever happens to be lost to his Moiety will not be recovered by his Oath to the Revenue.

[p 204] /Tho the Receiver readily grants the Rights upon demand, wheresoever he is found, yet do the poorer sort of People labour under great difficultys & are put to great Charges in obtaining them: for as these are generally the remotest Inhabitants, and usually want but two or three Rights to serve Their turn, they must either themselves take the paine of several days Journeys, and pay Feerriage to meet with the Receiver, Or otherwise pay an extravagant Rate for the Rights they want to the Surveyors, or such others as can furnish them in their Neighbourhood.

It is a frequent Complaint that where people

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have obtained a Certificate for more Rights than they have occasion to make use of in their Patents, the Overplus are often lost especially when so small that the Charges of Searching exceeds the value of the Rights.

Some Rights have already been found Counterfeited, and probably many more may upon a Scrutiny prove to be falsifyed; and if there has not been very great care & Integrity in the Secretary's Office, Some mistakes or frauds may possibly be found there, in those that pass in Patents.

Such being the State of the Treasury Rights under the management of the two late Receivers, it may be high time now at the entrance of a third person into that Office, to enquire how that Trust has been discharged for the seventeen years last past.

And for this end no Method appears to be so effectual, as that of stopping the currency of all Outstanding Treasury Rights, and calling them in: Which for the conveniency of the People is proposed to be done in this manner.

1st Let a sufficient number of Rights be made out, and distributed among the several County Surveyors; and then let the People be by Proclamation directed to deliver into the hands of the said Surveyors all their old Rights, and in lieu thereof

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-ceeive, at the same time, without Charge, an equal number of New Rights.

2. And for a more exact Method of issuing the sd Rights for the future, and to prevent any further Frauds or Mistakes in that branch of the Revenue, Let the certain quantity of Rights to be coined, be henceforward, always directed by the Govenmt.

3. Let the said Rights issue in the Forme hereto annex'd.

4. And for the conveniency of the People Let some be Single Rights, some Double & some Treble &c

[f. 295] / 5. Let the said Rights be signed by both the Offices of the Revenue, & numbred and the Numbers entered in a Book to be kept by them for that purpose.

6 Let a sufficient number of these Rights be distributed among the several bounty Surveyors, to be sold to the people and the remainder ly in the Receiver Generals hands to be disposed of to such as apply directly to him.

7 That the Surveyor either pay down money for what Rights they take out to sell, or else give Bond to Accot. for what sold, & pay the same yearly in April.

8. And for preventing the Surveyors expecting upon

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the People Let them be strictly prohibited from taking or demanding any greater consideration for furnishing the people with Rights in their own bounty, than after the rates of five per Cent; wch may be sufficient for the Surveyors trouble, & will be much less chargeable to most of the Inhabitants, than their going (as heretofore) to purchase Rights immediatly of the Receiver Genll

9 That the Receiver Genll shal enter in his book, over against the Numbers of the sevll Certificates, the Species of money he hath received for the same. and at passing his acct shal produce to the Auditor such Rights as he hath still by him unsold.

10th It is also proposed that the Clerk of the Secretarys Office enter in a book the Numbers of all Treasury Rights, upon wch patents are sued out, how many Rights in each Certificate, & for whom used: And that immediatly upon signing each patent, the Right upon which it was granted be immediatly cancelled.

Forme of the Certificate
for a Single Right

Virginia
No 1.

One Crown Sterling having been paid into his Majestys Treasury of Virginia This shal en-

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title the Beaver to take up.
50 acres of his Maty's Land pursuant to the
Orders of Govern^t in that behalf w^ch is hereby
Certyfied by Us the officers of his Maty's Revenue
this ..... day of .....

[p 296]

Endorsed Remarks on the present State
of the Treasury Rights in Virginia
N° 3

Also Endorsed. Virginia E/ Remarks on y^e present/ State
of the Treasury Rights / in Virginia, with Proposals/ re-
lating to that part of the/ Revenue there /-vered w^th Let:
Shotswoods/ S^r of 29 Aug^t 1714.

Recd 29th Octo^r } 1714. / P: 156. / Cont^d by fol^o 29
Read 19th Dec^r }

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL

Virginia ss/ By His Majesties Lt. Govrn.& and Com- [1659]
mander in Chief of this Dominion

A Proclamation Notifying the repealing
the Act of Assembly Entituled an Act declareing
who shall not bear office in this Country

Whereas an Act of Assembly made in the year
1705 Entituled an Act declareing who Shall not bear
Office in this Country hath been considered by His
Majesty in Council and thereupon his Majesty having
on the 31st of August last past been pleased with
the advice of His Privy Council to declare his dis-
-allowance and disapprobation of the same And that
pursuant to His Majesties pleasure the Said Act is
repealed and declared Void and of none effect There-
fore I Alexander Spotswood His Maj.ty Lt. Govern.r &.
Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Vir-
.ginia Do by and with the advice & Consent of His
Majesties Council of this Colony hereby publish and
make known this His Majesties Royal Will /and Pleasure [1660]
And that the said Act is Null and Void and of
none effect. Of which all His Maj.ties Subjects with-
in this Dominion are to take Notice Given under my
hand and the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburgh
the 20th. day of April in the Second year of the reign of
our Sovereign Lord King George/ A. Spotswood

God Save the King

Copia Test Edwin Thacker & l.l Thacker Cl: Sec: Office

[1709] Virginia ss

By His Majesties Lt. Governr & Commander in chief of this Dominion.

A Proclamation preventing frauds in the Treasury Rights and for the greater ease of His Majesties Subjects in obtaining Rights for taking up Land.

Whereas the rights which have been issued by the Receivers General of His Majesties Revenues for money paid into the Treasury of this Dominion during the seventeen years last past have not been hitherto under a proper Controul and whereas divers of His Majesties Subjects having occasion to take up Land are put to great Charge & trouble in travelling to the Receiver General to purchase Rights for that purpose or else are obliged to pay exorbitant rates to such as can supply them near home For remidy whereof and to the end that branch of His Majesties Revenue may be more duly audited and accounted for I have thought fit by & with the advice & Consent of His Maj.ty to Council to issue this Proclamation Hereby declaring that all Treasury Rights heretofore granted by the Receivers General of His Majesties Revenues & which are still unsatisfied shall from henceforth be no longer current so as to entitle any person or persons having the same to Claim any Grant of Land by Virtue thereof But that the own-

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ers of Such outstanding Treasury Rights may not loose by Stopping the Currency thereof I do further publish and declare that whoever shall bring any Such Rights to His Majesties Receiver Generall shall immediately upon delivery thereof receive (without paying any consideration fee or reward) an Equal number of new Rights in lieu thereof which I have for that purpose caused to be printed & issued. And for the Conveniency of those who live remote from ye Receiver Gen.l I have given directions for distributing w.th all Convenient Speed a Sufficient number of New Rights to be delivered out without fee or reward to Such persons or persons in their Respective Countys as shall yeild up their old Rights in exchange for the same and in case any Rights Shall be delivered to the Surveyors before ye new Rights are distributed ye Said Surveyors are to give receipts to ye owners and to furnish them w.th new / Rights as soon as they come [1.290]
to their hands And for easing his Majesties Subjects of ye Inconveniency of travelling to purchase rights directly of ye Receiver Generall I do hereby make known that I have with the advice aforesd given directions to the Receiver General to distribute from time to time a Sufficient number of Treasury Rights amongst ye Surveyors of the Several Countys to be sold to such as I shall have occasion for ye Same at

yᵉ rate of five shillings Englich money or nineteen penny-weight of Spanish Silver for each right as has been Customary heretofore and for preventing any exactions on yᵉ people the said Surveyors are Strictly prohibited to ask or demand any greater Consideracon for furnishing the people wᵗʰ Rights in their own bounty than after yᵉ rate of five ſhent which is judged a reasonable allowance to the Surveyors for their trouble & easier to the people than the charge of travelling to purchase yᵉ Same directly of the Receiver Generall reserving Still the Liberty to such as think fit to take rights of yᵉ Receiver Generall without paying any other Consideracon than the five shillings englich money or nineteen penny weight Spanish money as aforesaid And that all necessary dispatch may be used for the distributing the Said Rights for the Conveniency of Such of his Majᵗʸ Subjects as live remote I do hereby will & require the Sevᵉˡˡ Surveyors with all Convenient Speed to repair to the Secʳʸ Offie at Williamsburgh there to receive the Said Rights and Such further Instructions as shall be necessary for his Majᵗʸ Service bringing wᵗʰ them at yᵉ Same time Such Rights as they Shall then have in their hands And I do hereby appoint this proclamacon to be read & published at yᵉ Court houses of

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE WILLIAMSBURG

ye respective bounties in this Colony by the Sheriffs of ye sd. bounties. Given at ye Council Chamber in Williamsburgh the 23d day of Jan.y 1716

A. Spotswood

God Save the King

Copia Test Edwin Thacker ⁊ c c Thacker Cl: Sec: Office.

[p. 291]

Virginia ss

By His Majesties Lt. Govern.r & Commander in Chief of this Dominion.

A Proclamation for prohibiting all unlaw. full trading and Correspondence with the Tuscarora Indians.

Whereas that Peace and Tranquility which this Dominion hath for these three years last past enjoyned on its Frontiers is in danger of being interrupted by the evil practices of divers loose & disorderly persons who Contrary to the Laws in force carry on a Clandestine trade with the Tuscaroras and in order to ingratiate themselves with the said Indians and to promote that unlawfull Correspondence are justly Suspected to have encouraged the said Indians together wth. divers of the Senaquas nation to attack the Cattabaw and other western Indians on the 10th. of last month while they were under ye protection of His Majty. Fort at Christanna to the great reproach of this Government and whereas such

practices cannot be prevented without a Strict
execution of the Law and Inflicting examplary pun-
ishment on the offenders I have therefore thought
fit by and with the advice & Consent of His
Majt.s Council to issue this Proclamation Hereby
Strictly prohibiting all His Majesties Subjects of
this Colony (except Such as are Authorised by Law)
to trade with the Suscoueros Indians either wth.-
-in or out of this Colony under paine of Suffering
the penalty of three months imprisonment wth. out
bail or mainprize and such other forfietures and
Penaltys as by the Laws of this Dominion are In-
flicted on such offenders And to the end the peace
of the Govermt. may be the better preserved by
those who may lawfully trade wth. yd Said Susco-
ueros I do with the advice aforesd hereby require
the Virginia Indian Company that they do not
presume to send out any Factors or Traders among
the Suscoueros untill upon their Signifying to
me the names of the persons so Imployed by
[1292] them they Shall receive my approbation and for
whose good Conduct & behaviour the Sd Company
will be answerable And I do appoint this Pro-
clamation to be read and published at the
Courthouses of the Respective Countys on the
South Side of James river and that the Sheriffs

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take care the same be published accordingly Given at the Council Chamber the 4th. day of May 1714 in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George

A Spotswood

God Save the King

Copia Test Edwin Thacker p & b Thacker Cl Sec: Offic

By His May.ty Lt. Govern.r & Comandr. in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia.

A Proclamacon giving further time for calling in & cancelling the old Treasury Rights—

Whereas by Proclamation bearing date the 25th. Jan.ry 1716 I did by & with the Advice & Consent of the Council publish & declare that from hence forth no Treasury Rights granted by the former Receivers of his Majesties Revenues and which were then unsatisfied Should thereafter be Current so as to entitle any person to claim any Grant of Land by Virtue thereof but that ye owners of Such outstanding Treasury Rights Should deliver up the same to His [p293] Majesties Receiver Generall or to the Surveyors of the respective Countys and take out new Rights in lieu thereof which were thereby directed to be given them without Fee or reward notw.th standing whereof divers persons having the Said old Treasury R.ts in their hands have neglected to deliver or exchange the same

imagining that they may hereafter have the s.d Rights allowed to pass whenever they have occasion to claim land by Virtue thereof for undeceiving such Persons and for preventing the inconveniences which may arise to His Majty. Service by Suffering ye said old Certificates of Rights to be obtruded on the Surveyors for ye taking up of Land I have thought fit by and with the advice of His Majtys Council by this Proclamation to publish and declare that such old Treasury Rights as were issued at any time before the said 25. Janry 1716 and which Shall not be delivered up to the Receiver Generall or to the Surveyors of the Respective Countys and new Certificates taken out for the same before ye last day of next October Genll Court Shall from thenceforth be utterly void neither Shall it be permitted the Said Receiver Genll or Surveyors thereafter to exchange the same on any pretence whatsoever of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice And that none may pretend ignorance herein I do appoint that this Proclamation be read & published at the Court houses of ye respective Countys and at all Churches & Chappells immediatly after divine Service and the Sheriffs of ye said Countys are hereby required to cause the same

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to be read accordingly Given at y^e Council Chamber in Williamsburgh the 13^th. day of August 1714 in the fourth year of y^e Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George

A Spotswood

God Save the King

Copia Test Edwin Thacker ff bb Thacker bl Sec: Office

[p 90]

Endorsed N^o 2

Proclamations in Virginia

1714

Also Endorsed. Virginia E / Copies of ^several Proclamations / in Virginia ~~in 1714~~ / recd 10^th Col Spotswoods / D^r of 29^th Aug^t 1714 / Recd 29^th Oct^r } 1714. / P: 156 ~~AT~~ 154 / Ent^d lf fol^o 29.
Read Dec^r 19^th }

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Virginia. / A list of all the patents granted for Land in this Colony by The Honoble Alexander Spotswood his Majesties Lieutent. Governor and Commander in Chief of this Dominion ——

[P.467] 1 leaf

Number of Acres New	Number of the Old Acres.	Countys in which the land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the Patents
44	—	James City	John Wade	1	—	—	12th December 1710
240	240	York	John Addueton Rogers			540lb Tobo.	— — Do: — —
126	—	Elizabeth City	George Walker	3	—	—	28th Aprill 1711 —
200	200	Elizabeth City	Nicholas Burle —	—	—	400lb Tobo	— — Do: — —
82	82	James City —	Henry Duke Esqr. —	2	—	—	— — Do: — —
720	500	Gloucester —	John Grymes —	5	—	—	— — Do: — —
255	55	King & Queen	Daniel King —	1	—	—	— Do: —
51	—	Gloucester	John Smith Esqr. —		1	—	— Do: —
11	—	York —	Phillip Durnford —	1	—	—	— Do: —
27½	—	York —	William Moss —	1	—	—	— Do: —
79	—	Norfolk —	William Miller —	2	—	—	— Do: —
54	—	Nansemond —	Joseph Meredith —	1	—	—	— Do: —
640	—	King William	Edmund Jennings Esqr.	{consideracon mentioned in order Council dated 20th June 1706}			— Do: —
20	—	Nansemond —	John Yates & William Edwards }	1	—	—	— Do: —
33	—	Princess Anne	John Hopkins	1	—	—	— Do: —
238	—	Princess Anne	Edward Attwood	5	—	—	— Do: —
35	—	Princess Anne	Henry Spratt —	1	—	—	— Do — —

Number of Acres New old.	Number of the Old Acres.	County's in which the land lyes.	To whom granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights.	Warrant Rights or	Composition for escheat land	Dates of the Patents.
							[2d April 1711]
95	— — —	Princess Anne	Henry Spratt —	— . — — 2	— — —	— — —	— D°. —
104	— —	Princess Anne	George Hemp	— — 2	— . —	— — —	— D°. —
103	— . —	King + Queen	John Collier —	— . 2	—	— —	— D°. —
53	— — —	Accomack —	Littleton Robins	— — 1	— . —	— — . —	— D°. —
44	— . —	Nansemond	Richard Parker	— . — — 1	— . — . —	— —	— D°. —
217	— — —	Surry Isle Wight }	Joseph Wall junr	— . — 5	— —	— — . —	— D°. —
200	— —	Surry — —	Joseph Wall junr	— — 4	— — . —	— —	— D°. —
103	— —	Norfolk — —	William Powell	— . — 2	— . —	. — —	— D°. —
49	— — —	Norfolk	{William Powell Robert Spring}	— — 2	— —	— —	— D°. —
206	— —	Nansemond	William Kelley	— . — 5	— — —	— . —	— D°. —
112	— .	Nansemond	{Iphr: Peele Joseph Peele}	— — 3	— . —	— . — . —	— D°. —
49	— — —	Princess Anne	Lemuel Newton	— . — 1	— — —	— . —	— D°. —
46½	— —	Gloucester	John Lewis Esq John Smith Jnº Washington junr. }	— — 1	— —	— . — —	— D°. —
	— —						
37	— —	Essex — . —	Henry Boughan	— . — 1	— —	— —	— D°. —
149½	— — —	Essex — . —	Colº Richd Covington	— . — 3	— — . —	— — —	— D°. —
60	— . —	King + Queen	Timothy Conner	— — 2	— —	— . —	— D°. —
464	— . . —	Gloucester	John Stubbs	— . — 6	— — 3	— —	— D°.
46		New Kent	Robt Bradenham	2			

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

155	— . —		Princess Anne	Christopher Cock	— . —	10	— . —	— —	——	D°	——
202	— — —		Princess Anne	John Whitehurst	— —	4	— — —	— — . — . —	——	D°	— . —
702	— —		Nansemond	Elia Ballard	— — . —	14	— — . —	— — —	——	D°	——
128	— . — . —		Nansemond	John Mainshow	— —	3	— —	. — —	——	D°	——
294	— —		Princess Anne	John Holbone	— . —	2	— — —	— — —	——	D°	——
130	— — —		Nansemond	James Lockhart, Joseph Lockhart, Benj° Lockhart, John Lockhart	— —	3	— . —	— . —	——	D°	——
	— —										
100	— — . —		Princess Anne	David Scott jun°	— . —	2	. — —	— —	——	D°	— —
752	200		Princess Anne	Capt ffrancis Mouse	— —	11	. — —	— . — —	——	D°	——
402	— — —		Princess Anne	Capt ffrancis Mouse	— — . —	6	— — 2	— —	——	D°	. ——
503	— —	450	Norfolk — —	Thomas Herbert	— — —	1	. — . —	— — . —	——	D°	——
1190		600	Princess Anne	Owen Jones	— . —	12	— — —	— —	——	D°	——
329		200	Norfolk —	John Joyce, Nicholas Manning, John Taylor	— —	3	— — . —	— . —	——	D°	——
264	— —	238	Princess Anne	John Corner	— . —	1	— — —	— . — —	——	D°	——
304	— . —	190	Princess Anne	Edw° Lammount	— —	3	— . —	— —	——	D°	——
250	— . —		Isle of Wight	Joshua Turner	— — . —		— . —	5 — . — . —	——	D°	——
352		300	Norfolk	William Nicholson	— . —	1	— —	— . —	——	D°	——
383	—	383	Princess Anne	William Nicholson	— — . — . —		— — —	— — —	——	D°	——
382	—	290	Norfolk	Walton Bailey	— —	2	— . — —	— . —	——	D°	——
1795	—	800	Princess Anne	Lewis Conner	— . —	26	— . 4	— . — —	——	D°	——
2540	—	1356	Princess Anne	John ffulcher	— . —	24	— — —	— — —	——	D°	——

Carf[d] 1190

P [468]

Number of Acres New's old.	Number of the Old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted.	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights		Treasury Rights or		composicon for escheat Land.	Dates of y^e patents
151	— —	Nansemond	W^m Speight jun^r	—	3	— —		—	28^th April 1711
165	—	Norfolk	{John Hodges William Powell}	—	4	— —		—	D^o
204	— —	Princess Anne	Thomas Corprew	—	4	—		—	D^o — —
140	— —	Princess Anne	John Corprew	—	4	—		—	D^o
122	— 122	Nansemond	Ja^s & Ben^a Goodwin	—		—		—	D^o
204	— —	Nansemond	Lewis Skinner	—	5	— —		—	D^o
195	—	Nansemond	William Fryer	—	4	—		—	D^o
131	—	Nansemond	Edward Barnes	—	3	—		—	D^o
80	— —	Nansemond	Robert Hookes	—	2	— —		—	D^o
256	—	Nansemond	Henry Goodman	—	6	—		—	D^o
148	— —	Nansemond	W^m Crafford	—	4	—		—	D^o
140	—	Nansemond	Edward Arnold	—	4	—		—	D^o
344	— —	Princess Anne	Thomas Ivy	—	8	— —		—	D^o
51	— —	Princess Anne	Daniel Lenard	—	1	—		—	D^o
54	—	Nansemond	Robert Yeates	—	2	—		—	D^o
185	— —	Nansemond	D^o	—	4	—		—	D^o
347	—	Princess Anne	John Fluleher	—	7	—		—	D^o
49	—	Nansemond	{Tho Duke jun^r John Duke}	—	1	—		—	D^o
180	— —	D^o —	Rich^d Mathas	—	4	—		—	D^o

93	— . —		Norfolk	Jonah Holladay	— . —	2	— — —	— . —		—	D°. —
104	— —		Princess Anne	Thomas Heath	— — —	2	— —	— — . —		—	D°. —
72	— . —		D°.	Jn°. Carraway jun°.	— . —	2	— — —	— —		—	D°. —
50	— —		D°.	ffrancis Moore	— . — . —	1	— . —	— — . —		—	D°. —
305	. — . —		Norfolk	Jn°. Portlock	— —	7	— . — . —	— —		—	D°. —
60	— —	60	Nansemond	Christop°. Norflet	— . — . —		— —	120 to Jo°.		—	D°. —
106	—	106	D°.	Wm. Ward	— —		— . — —	212		—	D°. —
48	. —	48	D°.	John Hare	— — —		— . —	96		—	D°. —
148	—	148	D°.	{Jo°. Hamlett & his wife & David Rice}	— . —		— . —	296		—	D°. —
148	—	148	D°.	{Nicholas Hunter & his wife & ffrancis Beaton}	— —		— . —	296	—	—	D°. —
106	—	106	D°.	Francis Benton	— . —		— —	212		—	D°. —
100	—	100	James City	Frederick Jones	— —		— —	200		—	D°. —
150	—	150	York	Wm. Sheldon	— . — . —		— . — —	300		—	D°. —
300	—	300	King & Queen	Roger Gregory	— . — —		— —	600		—	D°. —
2208		1850	Prince George	{Jo°. Sadler & Joseph Richardson 600}	— —	8	for Surplus bounds	land wt in old		—	D°. —
5034		4550	Prince George	— D°. —	— . —	6	4	D°.		—	D°. — £469
490	lapsed	490	Isle of Wight	Jacob Durden	— —		— 10	— . — . —		—	D°. —
160	—	—	Norfolk	Abraham Bruce	— . —	4	— —	— . —		19th December 1711	
300	— . — . —		King William	Edmund Jennings Esq°.	— — —		— . —	6	— . —	—	D°. —
250	— . —		Henrico	Abraham Salle	— . —	4	— . —	1	— . —	—	D°. —
244	— — —		Charles City	Silvanius Stokes jun°.	— — —	5	— . —		— — —		

Leafs

Number of Acres New.	old.	Number of the Old Acres	Counties in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what concideration whether for Importacon Rights	Tregeury Rights or	Composicon for Escheat Land	Dates of y^e^ patents
120	— —		Norfolk	Margery Jackson	— —	— 3	— —	[19th December 1711]
48	— —		York	Francis Ballohill / Giles Tanner	— — 1	— —	— —	20th November 1711
350		350	Nansemond	Henry Lawrence	— — —	— —	700	19th December 1711
2491	— —		New Kent	Edward Hill	— — 50	— —	— —	— D°. —
31	— —		Middlesex	John Curtis	— — 1	— —	— —	— D°. —
300	—	300	D°.	Adam Curtis	— —	— —	600	— D°. —
583		583	Elizabeth City	James Wallace	— — —	— —	— —	— D°. —
153		153	Norfolk	Joshua Curle	— —	—	— —	— D°. —
135	— —		Isle of Wight	Capt. John Davis	— — 3	— —	— —	— D°. —
46	— —		Middlesex	Harry Beverley	— — 1	— —	— —	— D°. —
393	— —		New Kent	Silvanus Walker	— —	— 5	— —	— D°. —
320	— —		King & Queen	Guy Smith Gent	— — 5	— — 2	— —	— D°. —
94. 3. 12	a and 1/2	82	Charles City	Samuel Mrody	— —	— 1	— —	— D°. —
85	— —		D°.	John Roach junr.	— — 2	— —	— —	— D° —
940		450	King William	Thomas Johnson	— — 5	—	— —	— D°. —
100	— —		D°.	Charles Hancheus	— — 2	— —	— —	— D°. —
256		109	D°.	John Sutton	— — 3	— —	— —	— D°. —
150	lapsed	150	Gloucester	William Smith	— — 3	— —	— —	— D°. —
250	— —		Isle Wight	Doctor Sam^l^ Brown	— — 5	— —	— —	— D°. —

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237	164	Essex	Roger Reachard	— —	2	— — —	— — —	—	D°
100	— —	Isle of Wight	Thomas Barrow	— —	2	— —	— —	—	D°
101	— —	Princess Anne	Richd Williams	— —		—	2 — — —	—	D°
349	— — —	Prince George	Charles Williams	— —	7	— —	— — —	—	D°
422	— —	D°	Wm Rives.	— —	5	—	4 — —	—	D°
153	—	D°	Tho Parram	— —		—	3 — —	—	D°
234	— —	Princess Anne	Horatio Woodhouse	— —	5	— —	— —	—	D°
92	lapsed 92	Isle of Wight	John Howell	— —	2	—	— —	—	D°
214	— 214	Nansemond	Richard Webb	— —		— — —	— 428	—	D°
220	lapsed 220	Essex	Law: Taliaferro	— —	5	— —	— —	—	D°
74	— —	Nansemond	Wm Hackell	— —	2	— —	— —	—	D°
100	100	York	Jno Northern	— — —		— — —	— — —	—	D°
300	— —	Princess Anne	George Pool	— — —	6	— —	— —	—	D°
204	— —	D°	Richd Whitehurst	— —	3	— — —	— —	—	D°
400	lapsed 400	Gloucester	Anner Mary Sterling	— —	8	— —	— —	—	D°
140	— —	Surry	Mary Wm Hunt	— —	3	— —	— —	—	D°
190	— —	Surry	D°	— — —	4	— —	— — —	—	D°
440	— — —	Surry	Tho Atkins & Peter Bagley	— —	9	— — —	— — —	—	D°
128	— —	D°	Thomas Barrow	— —	3	— —	— —	—	D°
2145	— — —	Kings Queen	Larkin Chew	— —	19	—	24 — — —	26th April 1712	
	— —	on the branches of	Larkin Chew Richd Buckner Joseph Chew & John Sutton	— —		—	8 — —	—	D°
400	— —	Mattapony river	D°	— — —		— —	5 — —	—	D°
400	— —	D°							

Number of Acres New Old.	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land.	Dates of y^e patents
531¾	— 350	New Kent	Edmund Jennings Esq^r	— — —	— — 4	— —	[26^th April 1712]
190	— —	Isle of Wight	Fra: Hutchings	— — 4	— —	— —	19^th December 1711
65	— —	Nansemond	Thomas Woodley	— — 2	— — — —	—	26^th April 1712
229	— —	D^o	Thomas Lyoffe	— — — 5	— —	— —	— D^o —
220	— —	Kings Queen	Larkin Chew	— — 5	— — —	— —	— D^o —
230	230	— D^o —	Justeplenica Bennet / Sawyer Bennet	— —	— —	460 Acres	— D^o —
400	lapsed 400	Essex	Augustine Smith	— — 8	— — —	— —	— D^o —
920	D^o 920	D^o — —	William Smith	— — — 19	— — —	— —	— D^o —
364	— —	New Kent	Stephen Hunter	— — — 8	— —	— —	— D^o —
540	— —	Surry	James Mounge	— — 11	— — —	— —	— D^o —
139	— —	King William	Matthew Harris	— — —	— — 3	— —	— D^o —
122	— —	— D^o —	John Higgason	— — 3	— —	— —	— D^o —
145	— —	— D^o —	George Slaughter	— — — 3	— — —	— —	— D^o —
39	— —	— D^o —	William Maybank	— — 1	— —	— —	— D^o —
83	— —	— D^o —	— D^o —	— — 2	— —	— —	— D^o —
100	— —	— D^o —	Michael Walldrop	— — 2	— — —	— —	— D^o —
183	— — —	— D^o —	W^m Portens	— — 4	— —	— —	— D^o —
390	— —	— D^o —	George Shilling	— — 8	— —	— —	— D^o —
25	— — —	— D^o —	John Tremere	— — 1	— —	— —	— D^o —

Exp^d 20 — p. 470

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

95	— . —	D°	Wm Hendrick	— —	2	— —	— — —	—	D° —
196	— —	D°	Charles Cakes	— . — . —	2	— — —	— . —	—	D° —
100	100	Prince George	Edwd Goodriche	—		— .	— 200	—	D° —
400	— — . —	King William	{John Waller / John Munroe}	— —	3	— — 5	— . — —	—	19th Decr 1911
438 . 60	— —	Essex	Lawrence Smith	— . —	9	— . —	— . — . —		5th Novr 1912
1071	Lapsed 1071	D°	{Dorothy Smith / Charles Taliaferro}	— —	22	— —	— —	—	D° —
4020	— . —	Essex	Larkin Chew	— . — —		— . 61	— — —		2d May 1913
274 . 524	— —	D°	Robert Jones	— —	6	— . — —	— . —	—	D° —
315	— . — —	King William	Thomas Johnson	— . — -	4	— —	. — — —	—	13th May 1913
134	— —	Elizabeth City	Joshua Burle	— —	2	— . —	1 — —		2d May 1913
50	— — 50	Nansemond	{Eleanor Roberts / John Hodges}	— — —		— . — . —	— 100	—	D° —
38	— . — —	York	Francis Tyler	— . —		— .	1 — . —	—	D° —
315	— —	Princess Anne	Thomas Walk	— —	4	— — —	— —	—	D° —
154	— . —	D°	Samuel Newton	— —	4	— . —	— . —	—	D° —
322	— — . —	New Kent	Alice Field	— . — . —		— —	6 — . —	—	D° —
900	400	Accomack	{Eleanor Scarburgh / Anthony West}	— —	10	— —	— . —	—	D° —
140	— —	D°	— D° —	— — —	4	— . —	— . —	—	D° —
288	— . —	Charles City	Tho: Hardyway	— —	6	— —	— . —	—	D° —
102	— —	Henrico	Tarlton Woodson	— . — —		— —	2 — . —	—	D° —
2300	2000	Accomack	Arthur Upshur	— . — —		— —	6 — . —	—	D° —
380	— . —	Isle of Wight	Benj: Chapman	— . —	8	— . —	— —	—	D° —
200	— —	Henrico	Charles Evans	— —	4	— —	— — —	—	D° —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Number of Acres New	Number of the Old Acres	Countys in which the land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the Patents
90		King William	Orlando Jones	2			2d May 1713
128		Charles City	John Hunt	3			Do
400		Nansemond	{Andrew Woodley / Thomas Woodley}	5	3		Do
159		Charles City	Jeffrey Mumford	3			Do
631	457	James City	Phillip Ludwell Esq.r		4		Do
184		Norfolk	John Williams	4			Do
51		Do	Isaac Barrington	1			Do
482		York	Henry Hayward	1			Do
200		Prince George	William Stainback	4			Do
203		Princess Anne	Jn.o Moxy	4			Do
180		Norfolk	Jn.o Smyth	4			Do
90		Do	Tho.s James Simmons	2			Do
36		Princess Anne	George Mark	1			Do
16		Norfolk	Robert Spring	1			Do
254		Princess Anne	Wm Brook	5			Do
94		Do	Tho Moor	2			Do
17		Norfolk	Henry Horstead	1			Do
170		Isle of Wight	Richard Vick	4			26th April 1711
185		Do	John Pope	4			2d May 1713

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

1020	700	Do.	Joseph Smith	— . —	7	— —	—	—	Do. —
400	— —	Nansemond	Wm Sheapard & Richd Baker	— . —	5	— . —	— — —	—	Do. —
149. 574	— . — —	Essex	Tho Pettoes	— . — —	3	— — —	— . —	—	Do. —
96. 18	— —	Do.	Tho: Pettoes	— —	2	— . —	—	—	Do. —
99	—	Essex	Wm Price	— . —		— . —	2 — —	—	Do. —
25	— — . —	Do.	Do.	— —	1	— —	— —	—	Do. —
624. 164	624. 164	Do.	John Vaughan & Susanna his wife & Tho & Augt Lee —	— . —		— — —	12 5/4 Tobo	—	Do. —
100	100	Surry	Wm Rookins	— . — . —		— . —	200	—	Do. —
139	— —	Nansemond	James Weyatt	— —	3	— . — . —	— . — —	—	Do. —
300	300	Elizth City	John Parsons junr	— . — —		— —	— —	—	Do. —
124	124	Do.	Charles Bellie	— —		— — —	— . — . —	—	Do. —
309	300	Princess Anne	Thomas Scott	— . —	1	— . — . —	— —	—	Do. —
2000	— . —	King William	Thomas Jones	— —		—	40 — . — —	12th August 1713	
200	— —	New Kent	John Mauny	— . — —		— —	4 — —	—	Do. —
400	lapsed 400	Norfolk	Thomas Tollist	— . — .		— —	8 — . —	—	Do. —
3000	3000	King William	Mungo Ingles	— — —		— . —	— — —	23d Sept. 1713	
385	— . — —	Middlesex	Wm Stanard & Bb Thacker	— . —		— —	8 — . —	15th November 1713	
144	144	Warwick	John Boucher	— . —	—	— . — —	— 288	—	Do. —
1663	— —	King William	Nathan.l West	— —	34	— . —	— . —	—	Do. —
296	— . —	Do.	Tho: Hoy	— —	6	— —	— — —	—	Do. —
200	lapsed 200	Do.	John Waller	— —	4	— —	— . —	—	Do. —
18	— —	King & Queen	Wm Bird	— —	1	— —	— — . —	—	Do. —

Number of Acres New	Number of Old.	Counties in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	whether for composition for Escheat Lands	Dates of the patents
175	45	[King & Queen]	David Pritchett	— — 3	— — —	——	[13th November 1713]
800	640	Do	Jno. Diddock	— — 4	— —	— —	—— Do. ——
3330		King William	Edmund Jeaninge Esqr.	consideration mentioned in ord. Counall dated 20th June 1706			—— Do. ——
581	350	New Kent	{Thomas Lankford / John Lewis}	— —	— — 4	— —	—— Do. ——
1738	— —	Do.	Nathan. West	— — 35	— —	— —	—— Do. ——
167	— —	James City	Simon Jeffreys	— — 4	— — —	— —	—— Do. ——
340	— —	Surry	Jno: Wales	— — —	— — 7	— —	—— Do. ——
1029	——	Henrico	Joseph Pleasants	— — 21	— —	— —	—— Do. ——
1385	— —	Do.	John Pleasants	— — 28	— — —	— —	—— Do. ——
2644	— —	King & Queens Essex	Robert Beverley	— — —	— — 53	— —	—— Do. ——
180	— —	Isle of Wight	James Elberer	— — 2	— — 2	— —	—— Do. ——
100	— —	Do.	Jno: Lot	— — 2	— — —	— —	—— Do. ——
170	— —	Do.	Benj.a Burks	— — 4	— —	— —	—— Do. —— 1472
130	— —	Do.	John Bloyman	—— 3	— —	— —	—— Do. ——
200	— —	City	Wm. Armistead	— — 4	— —	— —	—— Do. ——
50	——	Isle of Wight	Edward Stephens	— —	— — 1	— —	—— Do. ——
100	— —	Do.	Phillip Rayford	— —	— — 2	— —	—— Do. ——
130	— —	Do.	Richd Winkles	— —	— 3	— —	—— Do. ——
75	— —	Do.	Phillip Pearse	— — —	— — 2	— —	—— Do ——

Number of Acres New & Old	Number of the Old Acres	County in which the Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of y^e patents
100	— . —	Surry —	Jno : Stead	— — —	— . — 2	— . — . —	13^th November 1713.
100	— — —	Isle of Wight	Wm Evans	— . — —	— . — 2	— . —	— D^o. —
200	— —	Isle of Wight	Wm Arrington	— . —	— — — 4	— — —	— D^o. —
65	— . — —	Surry	Robert Warren	— — —	— — 2	— — —	— D^o. —
125	— —	Isle of Wight	ffra Mayberry	— — 2	— . 1	— . —	— D^o. —
200	— . —	D^o.	Rich^d Rennales j^r.	— . — 4	— . —	— . — —	— D^o. —
150	— —	D^o.	Sam^l Cornwell	. — —	— — 3	— —	— D^o. —
120	— —	Surry	Rob^t Jones	— — . —	— . — 3	— . — . —	— D^o. —
5[illegible]	— —	Charles City	Ja^o Stokes	— —	— 1	— —	— D^o. —
66	— —	Essex	James Bonghan	— . — 2	— . — —	— — —	— D^o. —
250	— . —	Isle Wight	Tho. Drake	— — 5	— — . —	— . —	— D^o. —
190	— —	Isle of Wight	Edw^d Bayken	— . — 4	— —	— . —	— D^o. —
.91	. — —	Nansemond	Jn^o Cotton	— . —	. — 2	— — —	— D^o. —
400	— —	Surry	George Wyche	— — 8	— . —	— . —	— D^o. —
250	— . —	Isle of Wight	James Atkinson	— . — 5	. — . —	. — —	— D^o. —
9	— —	Nansemond	John Cotton	— — . —	— . — 1	— —	— D^o. —
185	. — —	Isle of Wight	Edw : Jones	— . — 4	— —	—	— D^o. —
400	— . —	New Kent	W^m Harris	— — —	— . — 8	— . — . —	— D^o. —
100	— —	Isle of Wight	Rich^d Blow	— . —	— — 2	— —	— D^o. —

Number of acres New ~ Old.	Number of the old Acres.	Countys in which the Land Lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Lands	Dates of the patents
							[13th November 1715]
220	— — —	[Isle of Wight]	Wm Mayo	— . — 5	— — —	— —	— D°: —
240	— . —	D°	Bridgeman Joyner jun[r]	— — — 6	— . —	— — . —	— D°: —
180	— — —	Surry	Tho: Harrison	— . — 4	— — —	— —	— D°: —
285	— —	Isle of Wight	Richd Drake	— . — 6	— —	— —	— D°: —
250	— . —	Surry	Wm Raney jun[r]	— . — —	— — 5	— . — —	— D°: —
280	— —	Isle of Wight	Edw[d] Stephens	— . — 5	— . — —	— —	— D°: —
186	— 100	Surry —	William Thomas	. — . — 2	— — . —	— . —	— D°: —
517	— . —	Essex	Heath ~ Eleanor Power & Jn° Pickles	— . —	— . — 11	— — . —	— D°: —
169	— —	D°:	Tho: Aberriwether	— — 4	— —	— —	— D°: —
149	— 149	D° — —	Tho: Jewel	— —	— . —	298 [illegible]	— D°: —
200	— . —	Isle of Wight	Law: Hurst	— — . —	. — . 4	— — . —	— D°: —
420	— —	— D°: —	Jn° Drew	. — 9	— . —	— . —	— D°: —
195	— — . —	— D° —	Henry Pope	— . — 4	. — . —	— — —	— D°: —
150	— . —	D°:	Wm Rose	— —	— — 3	. — —	— D°: —
100	— — . —	D°:	George Smith	— . — —	. — 2	— . — —	— D°: —
150	— . —	— D°: — —	George Wyeth	— . — 3	— . —	— — .	— D°: —
164	— . —	James City	Lyes: Freeman jun[r]	— . — 4	— . —	— — . —	— D°: —
230	— —	Isle of Wight	John Dereon	— — 5	— — . —	. — —	— D°: —
200	— —	D°:	Richd Drake	— . — 4	— —	— . —	— D°: —

	350	— —	— D° —	Tho: Kirby	— —	7	— — —	— —	— D° —			
Cap[t]	400	— —	Isle of Wight	Richard Williams	—	8	— —	— — —	13[th] November 1713	p. 493		
	295	— —	D°	Wm Faircloth	— —	2	—	4	— —	— D° —		
	170	— —	D°	John Rackeny	— —		— —	4	— —	— D° —		
	200	— — —	D°	Henry Pope	— —	4	— — —	— —	— D° —			
	225	— —	— D° —	Robt Lanier	— —	5	— —	— —	— D° —			
	322	— —	Nansemond	Charles Durham	— —	7	— — —	— — —	— D° —			
	700	— — —	Surry	James Stanton	— —	14	— —	— —	— D° —			
	340	— —	Isle of Wight	John Barnes	— —	2	— —	5	— — —	— D° —		
	370	— — —	D°	Wm Hickman	— —	3	— —	5	— —	— D° —		
	350	— —	Surry	John Jones	— —		— —	7	— —	— D° —		
	500	— —	Isle of Wight	Robert Hodge	— —	10	— —	—	— —	— D° —		
	315	— — —	— D° —	John Hawthorn	— —	—	— —	7	— —	— D° —		
	270	— —	— D° —	Arnold Pew	— —		— —	6	— —	— D° —		
	113	— 97	— D° —	Mr Richd Reynolds	—	1	— —		— —	— D° —		
	250	— —	Surry	Henry Jones	— —		— —	5	— —	— D° —		
	540	— —	Isle of Wight	Edwd Harris	— —	11	— —		— — —	— D° —		
	266	— —	Nansemond	Wm Sumner	— —	6	— —		— —	— D° —		
	415	— 400	—	Wm Rookins	— —		— —	1	— —	— D° —		
	200	— —	Isle of Wight	John Yearley	— —	4	— —		— — —	— D° —		
	240	— —	D°	Capt Jno Allen	— —		— —	5	— —	— D° —		
	345	— —	D°	Theophilus Joyner	— —	7	— — —		— —	— D° —		

Number of Acres New-rec'd.	Number of ye Old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what Consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights &c	Composicion for Escheat Lands	Dates of ye patents
350	— . —	Isle of Wight	Martin Dawson	— — 6	— —	— — —	[13th November 1713]
156	— —	Nansemond	John Bolton	— . — —	— — 4	— . —	— Do: —
180	— . —	Surry	Tho: Harrison	— — 4	— . —	— . —	— Do: —
123	. — —	Nansemond	John Page	— . —	— — 3	— — —	— Do: —
114	— . —	Do:	Edm: Godwin	— —	— . — 3	— . —	— Do: —
325	— —	Isle of Wight	Phillip Rayford	— . —	— 7	— . —	— Do: —
200	— . —	Nansemond	James Howard	— — —	— 4	— —	— Do: —
345	— —	Isle of Wight	Benj: Evans	— — 8	— — —	— — —	— Do: —
230	— —	Do:	Tho: Drake	— . — 5	— —	— —	— Do: —
830	— —	Surry	Wm Edmunds	— 13	— — 4	— — —	— Do: —
50	— 50	James City	Joseph Wade	— . — —	— — . —	100 Lb:	— Do: —
136	Lapsed 136	Warwick	Nath: Hoggard	— . — 3	— . —	— . —	— Do: —
300	Do: 300	Gloucester	Thomas Cooke	— . — 6	— —	— . —	— Do: —
156	Do: 156	Do:	— Do: —	— 4	— . —	— . — —	— Do: —
850	— . —	Henrico	Abra: Maycharp	— — 9	— — 8	— —	24th Janry 1713
340	— —	Isle of Wight	Abra: Brawler	— . — 7	. — —	— — . —	13th November 1713
100	— —	Surry	Nath: Phillips	— — 2	— — .	— —	— Do: —
1742	— 1742	York	Wm Row	— . —	— —	849	30th April 1714
100	— —	Henrico	John Calvert	— . — —	— —	— —	— Do: —

261	261	Prince George	James Binford			522	16th June 1714	
100	100	York	Eliz. Thermeson			200	D°.	
304	200	New Kent	{Robt. Netherlands / John Hull}		3		D°.	
106	106	Surry	Wm Rookins			212	D°.	
43		Gloucester	Richd Parrett		1		D°.	
115		Isle of Wight	Sarah Reddyhoe		3		D°.	
140		Nansemond	John Powell		3		D°.	
90		King William	David Anderson		2		D°.	
165	165	James City	David Bray			336	D°.	
50		Nansemond	John Lee		1		D°.	
400		Henrico	David Pattison		5		D°.	
140		Isle of Wight	Thos Hunt		3		D°.	
100	100	King William	Cole Digges gent			200	D°.	
259		New Kent	Saml Reynalds		6		D°.	
65		Nansemond	Wm Sumner		2		D°.	
135		Charles City	John Groves		3		D°.	
670		Isle of Wight	Barnaby Mackquinny		8		D°.	
200		D°	Thos Jarrell		4		D°.	
500		Henrico	Henry Lyll		10		D°.	
190		Isle of wight	{Nicholas Cook / George Lyell}		4		D°.	
1450		D°	Nathan Harrison Esqr		35		D°.	
102	102	James City	James Thomson Senr				D°.	

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Number of Acres Newly Gld.	Number of yt Old Acres.	Countys in which The Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Lands	Dates of the Patents
200		King William	Nicho Gillington		4		[16th June 1714]
100		Nansemond	James Garner	2			Do.
500		Henrico	William Lead		10		Do.
18		Middlesex	Jno Southern	1			Do.
608		Henrico	{Charles Hudson / John Bradley}	13			Do.
1424		Do.	Cha: ffleming	29			Do.
69		Nansemond	John Small	2			Do.
400		Henrico	Peter Dutoy		8		Do.
302		Nansemond	Richard Parker	6			Do.
341		Henrico	John Burton	7			Do.
350		Surry	Thomas Wiggins	7			Do.
220		Do.	Tho. Hallenan	5			Do.
100		Nansemond	Tho: Price	2			Do.
304	304	James City	David Danson				Do.
350		New Kent	Wm Harris	8			Do.
200		Do.	James Smith		4		Do.
80		Isle of Wight	Randell Revill		2		Do.
84		King William	William Winston	2			Do.
64		Nansemond	Stephen Durden	1			Do.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

400	— —	King William	Will fflemeing	—	8	— . —	— —	—	D°. —
90	— —	Accomack	Wm & Nathan! Bell	— — . —		— .	2	— — . —	— D°. —
100	— . — —	New Kent	Phillip Webber	— —	2	— —	— —	—	D°. —
200	—	D°.	Henry Bowe	— . —	4	— —	— —	—	D°. —
36	— —	D°.	Lyco: Lovell	. — .	1	. — :	— . — —	—	D°. —
100	— . —	Surry	John Baker	— —	2	— —	— —	—	D°. —
112	—	Nansemond	Adam Harrold	—	3	—	— — . —	—	D°. —
64	— —	D°.	Henry Bowe	— . —	2	— — . —	— . —	—	D°. —
245	— . — . —	D°.	Joseph Meredith	— — —	5	— — —	— —	—	D°. —
382	— —	Pennico	James Christian	— . —		. —	8 . —	—	D°. —
320	— —	King William	John Henbrow jun!	— .	7	— —	— —	—	D°. —
150	— . —	Eliz: City	Mark Johnson	— . . —	3	— . —	. — . —	—	D°. —
150	—	New Kent	Thomas Kersey	— —	3	— . —	— — —	—	D°. —
62	— —	Nansemond	Abra: Riddick	— . — .	2	—	— . —	—	D°. —
195	— . —	D°.	Joseph Thomas	— —	4	— . —	— . — —	—	D°. —
200	— — —	King W!	Elias Downs	— —	4	— . — —	— —	—	D°. —
300	— . —	D°.	Jn° Henbrow jun!	— —	6	— —	— . — —	—	D°. —
595	. — —	South Side main branch Nottoway river	Larkin Chew	— . —	12	. — — . —	— . —	—	D°. —
171	— —	Nansemond	John Smith	— —	4	— — —	. — —	—	D°. —
150	— — . —	King William	Wm Wiseton	— —	3	— . —	— . —	—	D°. —
55	— . —	King William	Wm fford	— . —	2	— . — —	— — —	—	D°. —
220	— . — —	Surry	Wm Rogers jun!	— . — —	5	— —	— . — .	—	D° —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Number of Acres New & Old.	Number of ye Old Acres.	County in which The Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the Patents.
138	— —	Henrico	Steph: Chastaine	— — —	— 3	— —	[16 June 1714]
130	—.—	on ye South side Black Water & on ye Northwest side of Land sd	Mary Mountfrey	— — . — 3	— .— .—	—.—	—— Do: ——
230	— —	Surry	John Simons	— —	— 5	— .—	—— Do: ——
445	— —	Isle of Wight	Sam: Harwood jun:	—.— —	— — 9	— —	—— Do: ——
540	— . .	Do:	William Edwards	— —	— 11	— —	—— Do: ——
81	—.—	Nansemond	Wm Redding	— — 2	— — —	— —	—— Do: ——
400	— —	King William	James Terry	— — 8	— —	—.—	—— Do: ——
90	—.—	Nansemond	Sam: Smith	— .— 2	—.— —	— —	—— Do: ——
200	— —	King William	Tho: Thompson	— — 4	— —.	—.—	—— Do: ——
200	— —	King William	John Lipscomb	— — 4	—.—	— —	—— Do: ——
221	— —	Prince George	John Scott	— —	— — 6	— .—	—— Do: ——
95	—.—	Surry	Joseph Seward	— .—.	— — 2	— —	—— Do: ——
400	400	James City	Robert Lide	— —	.—.	—.—	—— Do: ——
200	— —	King William	John Evershaw	— — 4	— —	— —	—— Do: ——
191	— —	Nansemond	Jacob Darden	—.— .	— — 4	—.—	—— Do: ——
320	— ... —	Isle of Wight	Barth: Andros	— .—. —	.—. — 7	.— —	—— Do: ——
242	— —	King William	Tho: Pearwood	— — 6	— .— —	—.—.—	—— Do: ——
245	— —	Isle of Wight	Wm Kinlin	.— — — 2	— — 3	—.—	—— Do: ——
120	— —	Isle of Wight	Wm Edwards	—.—	—. 3	— — —	—— Do: ——

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300			King William	Wm Terrell				D°	
490			Isle of Wight	Barnaby Mackquinny		10		D°	
245			Charles City	Richd ffleweller		6		D°	
229		124	Hennico	Wm Clarke Senr		3		D°	
300			James City	Simon Jeffreys		6		D°	
400			Hennico	Thos Christian		8		D°	
424			New Kent	John Meeks		9		D°	
240			Isle of Wight	ffra Bressy		5		D°	
120			D°	Isabel Harield		3		D°	
160			D°	Edwd Boykin		4		D°	
100			D°	Thomas Barrow		2		D°	
110			D°	Adam Keith junr		3		D°	
140			Surry	James Binam		3		D°	
290			D°	Saml Briggs		6		D°	
225			D°	Tho: Andrews junr		5		D°	
432			Hennico	Edwa: ffleming		7		D°	
370			Surry	Tho: Aldridge		8		D°	
510			D°	Nathanl Harrison Esqr		11		D°	
815			Isle of Wight	Capt Nathl Ridley		17		D°	
260			Surry	Geo Williams		6		D°	
100			Isle of Wight	Henry Clarke		2		D°	
500			King William	Jno Sutton		10		D°	
233			Nansemond	Wm Byrd		5		D°	
250			Isle of Wight	Coll° Tho Godwin		5		D°	
400			King Wm	Wm Grills		2		D°	

Number of Acres New Old.	Number of the Old Acres.	Countys in which the Land Lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Lands	Dates of the patents
54	— . —	Princess Anne	Wm Keaton	— — 1	— — —	— — —	[16 June 1714]
48	— —	Do	Lemt Newton	— . — — 1	— . — —	— . — —	— Do —
330	— —	Surry	James Braan	— — 5	— . — 2	— — —	— Do —
120	— . —	Do	Wha Savidge	— . — 3	— . —	— . —	— Do —
104	— —	Essex	John Long	— — 2	— —	— —	— Do —
280	— —	Henrico	Steph Thacteare	— . —	— . 6	— . —	— Do —
123	— . —	Charles City	Robert Lyde	— — 3	. — —	— . —	— Do —
250	— —	Surry	Tho: Pitman junr	. — 5	— . —	— —	— Do —
105	— . —	Prince George	Tho: Anderson	— —	. — 2	. — —	— Do —
541	— — —	Henrico	Jno Pleasants	— . — 11	— —	— — —	— Do — p. 476
230	— —	Isle of Wight	Charles Jones	— — 5	— . — —	— —	— Do —
443	— —	Nansemond	Jno Hodgpath junr	— . —	. — 8	— —	— Do —
500	— . —	King William	Tho Perry	— — . 4	— . — 6	— . —	— Do —
758	— — 758	King + Queen	John Richards	— — —	— —	. — —	— Do —
60	— 60	James City	Jno Hitchcock	— . —	. — . —	— . — —	— Do —
816	— 560	Essex	Saml Duchemin	— . — 6	— . —	— . —	— Do —
356	356	James City	Tho Young	. — —	— . — —	. — —	— Do —
984½	600½	New Kent	Christor. Hudson	— . — 1	— . — 7	— —	— Do —
100	— —	Surry	Wm Glover	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do —

Leaf 54

165	— —	[Surry]	Robt. Andros	— — 3	— —	— —	1	—	D°. —
94	94	D°	Wm Rookins	— —	— —	155 Tob.		—	D°. —
594	— . —	Henrico	Charles Sears	— — —	— 12	—		—	D°. —
1525	— —	fork Mattapony	Jno Rogers Peter Rogers Edwd Rigg John York Tho Wreatham	— — 31	— — —	— —		—	—
66	lapsed - 66	James City	Simon Jeffreys	— — 2	— —	— —		—	D°. —
400	— —	Henrico	Wm Lyllis	— —	— — 8	— — —		—	D°. —
460	— —	Nansem?	Andrew Ross	— — 10	— —	— —		—	D°. —
690	— —	Henrico	Cha: ffleming	— — 14	— — —	— —		—	D°. —
215	— — —	Isle of Wight	Edwd Jones	— — —	— 5	— —		—	D°. —
430	— —	D°	Robt Ricks	— — 6	— 3	— —		—	D°. —
280	— —	Surry	Walter Lackley	— —	— — 6	— —		—	D°. —
6365	— —	Surry & Isle of W.	Henry Harrison Phillip Ludwell Esqr	— 120	— 8	— —		—	D°. —
1278	— —	Henrico	Fra Woodson Cha: ffleming	— — 26	— — —	— —		—	D°. —
467	— —	Nansemond	John Small	— — 10	— —	— —		—	D°. —
111	— —	D°	Lewis Daughtry	— — 3	— —	— —		—	D°. —
190	— —	Henrico	Anth° Rathcene	— —	— — 4	— —		—	D°. —
653	— —	Essex	Richd Covington James Vaughan Tho: Goldman Edwd Goldman	— 10	— 1	—		—	D°. —
280	lapsed 280	Princess Anne	Richd Corbett	— — 5	— — —	— —		—	D°. —
2000	— —	King William & in fork mattapony	John Madison Danl Coleman	— — 40	— — —	— — —		—	D°. —
5451	— —	Isle of Wight	Ethelred Taylor	— — 11	— —	— —		—	D°. —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres. New ad.	Number of the Old acres.	Counties in which the land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	whether for Composition for Uncleared land	Dates of y^e patents
195	195	James City	Tho: Goldsby	— — —	— —	— —	[16 June 1714]
342	342	D^o	Tho: Young	— —	— —	444	— D^o —
350	lapsd 350	Princess Anne	Wm Robinson	— — 4	— — —	— — —	— D^o —
550	— —	Surry	Hinchea Guillam	— — 5	— — 6	— —	— D^o —
295	— —	D^o	Edw: Briggs	— — 4	— — 2	— —	— D^o —
1055	— —	Henrico	Amos Lead	— — 21	— — 1	— —	— D^o —
1400	— —	Isle of Wight	Tho Jarrell junr. / Joseph Lane	— —	— — 28	— —	— D^o —
100	— 100	York	Jonath^a Dewitt	— —	— —	200	— D^o —
450	lapsed 450	Nansem^d	Wm Macclanee	— — 9	— —	— —	— D^o —
225	225	Isle of Wight	Wm Hunter	— —	— —	450	— D^o —
102	102	Essex	Robt Richardson	— —	— —	204	— D^o —
49	49	Glaucester	Tho: Read	— — —	— —	98	— D^o —
1295	— —	Isle of Wight	Wm Edwards	— —	— — 26	—	— D^o —
4185	— —	New Kent	Nich^s Abernewether / Wm Abernewether / David Abernewether	— — 84	— —	— —	— D^o —
350	lapsd 350	Surry	Henry Harrison	— — 7	— —	— —	— D^o —
440	— —	Isle of Wight	Wm Edwards	— — —	— — 9	— —	— D^o —
1420	— —	Surry	Nath^l Harrison Esq^r	— —	— — 35	— —	— D^o —
3000	— —	Henrico	Rich^d Gyles	— —	— — 60	— —	— D^o —

left 6

1077

Number of Acres New Rd.	Number of the Old Acres.	Countys in which the Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	for Lapsition for Escheat Lands	Dates of y^e patents
363	— 363	New Kent	Tho: Barbar	— — —	— . —	726 —	[16th June 1714]
423	lap'd - 423	Charles City	Jn^o Nickells	— . —	— . — 9	— . —	— D^o —
240	— 240	James City	Nich^o Valentine	— — —	— —	480	— D^o —
145	— 145	Princess Anne	Grace Sherwood	— —	— —	290	— D^o —
360	— —	Isle of Wight	W^m Gray jun^r	— . —	— . 8	— — —	— D^o —
22	— — —	Norfolk	Jonas Holliday	— — 1	— — —	— . —	— D^o —
125	— . —	Isle of Wight	Jn^o Kelly	— —	— — 3	— . —	— D^o —
140	— — —	Nanem^d	Tho: Daughtrey	— — 3	— . — —	— —	— D^o —
50	— —	Accomack	Jonath West	— — 1	— —	— —	— D^o —
170	— —	Surry	Jn^o Jones	— — —	— . — 4	— —	— D^o —
101	— —	Princess Anne	Jn^o Edmons	— . — . — 2	. — —	— —	— D^o —
1808	— . — .	New Kent	Edw^d Garland	— — 37	— — —	. — . —	— D^o —
380	— —	Isle of Wight	Sam^t Harwood jun^r	— — —	— . — 8	— . —	— D^o —
260	— —	Isle Wight	W^m Brown	— . —	— . — 6	— —	— D^o —
230	— — —	D^o	Edw^d Goodrich	— — 3	— . — 2	— —	— D^o —
92	— —	Princess Anne	John Cleary	— — 2	— — —	— . —	— D^o —
570	— . — . —	Isle of Wight	W^m Edwards	— . — 12	— —	—	— D^o —
400	— —	D^o	W^m Street	— — —	— . — 8	— — —	— D^o —
516	— — —	Surry	ffra: Clements	— — 11	— —	— —	— D^o —

Number of Acres New Gld.	Number of the old Acres.	Countys in which the land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Confirmation for Escheat Land	Dates of y^e Patents
104	— —	Nansemond	Jn^o Hare	— — —	— . — 2	— — —	[6 June 1714]
200	— —	D^o	Bryant Oquin	— . — 4	— —	— — —	— D^o —
304	— — —	D^o	Richd Parker	— — 6	— . — —	— . —	— D^o —
2430	1750	Accomack	Matilda Hirst	— . — 20	— —	— . — —	— D^o —
29	— — —	Norfolk	W^m Barrington	— — 1	— —	— —	— D^o —
200	— —	Nansemond	Sam^l Parker	— — 4	— . — . —	— . — —	— D^o —
250	— — —	New Kent	Edw^d Harris	— . — . — 5	— —	— —	— D^o —
54	— —	Princess Anne	W^m Wood	— — 1	— — —	— . — . —	— D^o —
369	— —	Essex	Tho: Short	— — 8	— . —	— —	— D^o —
200	— . —	D^o	Dan^l Axell	— . — 4	— —	— . —	— D^o —
53	— —	Princess Anne	Patrick Hlanagin	. — — 1	. — . —	— — —	— D^o —
211	Lapsed 211	Norfolk	Geo: Newton	— —	— — 5	— —	— D^o —
54	— —	D^o	James Wilson	— — —	— — 1	— . —	— D^o —
619	400	D^o	Solomon White	— . — 9	— . —	. — —	— D^o —
51	— . —	Princess Anne	John Jones	— — 1	— . —	— . —	— D^o —
440	— . —	Henrico	W^m Leak	— — 9	— . —	— . —	— D^o —
25	— —	Princess Anne	Jn^o Oliver	— . — 1	. — —	— .	— D^o —
448	— —	Henrico	Tho: Harrod	— — 9	— —	— — —	— D^o —
230	— — —	James City	Jn^o Woodward	— — 6	— —	— . —	— D^o —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS

200	—	—	Isle of W.t	Mathew Marks	—	—	4	—	—	—	D.o
878	—	300	Nansemond	Tho: Godwin	—	—	13	—	—	—	D.o
328		180	Eliz.a City	Tho: Allen	—	—	3	—	—	—	D.o
150	—	—	Henrico	Jn.o Perkinson	—	3	—	—	—	—	D.o
930	—	—	Surry	Phillip Ludwell Esq.r	—	13	6	—	—	—	D.o
69	—	69	Warwick	Margery Whitacker	—	—	—	158		—	D.o
277		200	King & Queen	John Guthrie	—	2	—	—	—	—	D.o
150	—	—	Surry	Jeremiah Ellis	—	—	3	—	—	—	D.o
132	lapsed	132	Warwick	Sam.l Groves	—	3	—	—	—	—	D.o
240	—	—	Isle of Wight	Walter Bayley	—	—	5	—	—	—	D.o
554		220	Charles City	John Roper	—	7	—	—	—	—	D.o
415	—	—	Isle of Wight	Henry Briggs	—	—	9	—	—	—	D.o
200	—	—	Surry	Tho: Hunt	—	—	4	—	—	—	D.o
270	—	—	Isle of Wight	Wm Crumpler	—	6	—	—	—	—	D.o
1700	—	—	D.o	Wm Scott jun.r	—	34	—	—	—	—	D.o
475	—	—	D.o	Edwd Gordon / Nell Th Rushia	—	10	—	—	—	—	D.o
180	—	—	D.o	Robert Newsome	—	4	—	—	—	—	D.o
280	—	280	Surry	William Jones	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.o
58	—	—	Eliz.a City	Jn.o Hayward	—	—	2	—	—	4th November 1714	
219	—	—	Prince George	Rob.t Rives	—	5	—	—	—	16th December 1714	
401	—	—	D.o	Richd Hudson	—	8	—	—	—	—	D.o
401	—	—	D.o	Wm Marie	—	8	—	—	—	—	D.o

6gf6

p. 478

Number of Acres Land Old	Number of ye Old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Recreations	Dates of ye patents
217	— —	[Prince George]	Jno. Nicholls	— — 5	— —	— —	[16th December 1714]
196	— —	Do.	Tho: Burge	— —	— 4	—	— Do. —
142	— 142	Do.	ffrances Wynne	— —	— —	284 : Tobo	— Do. —
300	— —	Surry	Jno. ffreeman	— — 4	— — 2	—	— Do. —
320	— —	Surry	Tho: Blunt	— —	— — 7	— —	— Do. —
270	— —	Do.	Jno. Nicholls	— —	— 6	— —	— Do. —
100	— —	Surry	James Mackelmore	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do. —
150	— —	Do.	Geo Pasmore	— — 3	— —	— —	— Do. —
220	— —	Isle of Wight	Nich: Williams	— — 5	— —	— —	— Do. —
350	— —	Do.	ffranc's Bressey	— — 7	— —	— —	— Do. —
1240	— —	Do.	Richd Washington	— — 8	— 17	— —	— Do. —
545	— —	Do.	Barnaby Mackquinny	— — 11	— —	— —	— Do. —
500	— —	Do.	Bridgeman Joyner	— — 8	— — 8	— —	— Do. —
237	— —	Do.	Jno. Parnell & Mary Jolly	— — 5	— —	— —	— Do. —
950	— —	Do.	Richd Washington	— — 3	— 14	— —	— Do. —
300	— —	Do.	Do.	— —	— 6	— —	— Do. —
560	— —	Do.	Jno. Lawrence	— — 12	— —	— —	— Do. —
410	— —	Do.	Tho: Blunt	— — 5	— 10	—	— Do. —
150	— —	Do.	Joseph Lane	— —	— 3	— —	— Do. —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

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Number of Acres New	Number of Old.	Number of ye. old Acres.	Counties in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheatland	Dates of ye. patents
	189	— 159	[Princess Anne]	Walton Jones	— — —	— —	018 —	[16th December 1714]
	500	— . —	Glocester	John Elles	— . —	— . — 10	— . —	— Do. —
	292	— . . —	Do.	Lilly Gronoria	—	— 6	— —	— Do. —
	500		Do. —	Do.	— . —	— 10	— . —	— Do. —
	194	— —	Charles City	Joseph Bradley	— — 4	— . —	— —	— Do —
	83	— . —	Do.	Tho: Davis	— — 1	— —	— . —	— Do —
	1320	— —	Do.	Tho: Christian	— — 25	— — 2	— —	— Do —
	197	— —	New Kent	John Dod	— — 4	— —	— —	— Do —
	500	— . —	Do.	Tho: Standley Senr James Standley & Tho. Standley junr	— — 16	— —	— —	— Do. —
	4843	— . —	— Do. —	George Aloes	— . — 97	— . —	— —	— Do. —
	308	— 308	— Do. —	Major Smith	— . —	— —	— 616	— Do —
	304	— 308	Do. —	Will Smith	—	. — .	— 616	— Do. —
	400	400	Accomack	Jno Bonwell	. — . —	— —	— 800	— Do. —
	1260	—	King & Queen	Saml Williams & John Bannister	— — 26	— —	— —	— Do. —
	740	— —	King & Queen	Rice Williams John Downer	— . — 15	— . —	— —	— Do. —
	100	. 100	— Do. —	William Lea	— . —	— . —	— . 200	— Do. —
	95	95	Warwick	Henry Hayward	— —	— —	— 190	— Do —
	300	— 300	Glocester	Mr John Stubbs	— —	— . —	— 600	— Do. —

50	50	Essex	Nath[l] Foggy	—	—	—	—	100	—	D°. —
542	542	D° —	James Boughan	—	—	—	—	1054	—	D° —
100	100	D° —	Jn[o] Hargeson	—	—	—	—	200	—	D° —
388	388	King William	Frances Miles	—	—	—	—	776	—	D° —
470	470	— D° —	Richd Ambrose Wm. John Mary[n] Benj[a] Lipscom	—	—	—	—	940	—	D°
640	—	— Henrico	Ebenezer Adams	—	—	—	14	—	—	23[rd] December 1714
1494	—	— D° —	Robt Woodson junr	—	—		50	—	—	D° —
500	—	— D°	Tho Morris	—	—	—	10	—	—	D° —
2497	—	— D°	Richd Cock junr	—	—	—	50	—	—	D° —
300	—	— D°	John Farlar junr	—	—	—	6	—	—	D° —
125	—	— D° —	Jn[o] Stephens	—	—	3	—	—	—	D° —
2000	—	— on Nottaway River	Francis Lightfoot	—	—	40	—	—	—	D° —
15	—	— York	John Drewry	—	—	1	—	—	—	D° —
485	—	— Nansemond	Nathan Newby	—	—	10	—	—	—	D° —
20	—	— Gloucester	Wm. Dickens	—	—	1	—	—	—	D° —
149	149	D°	Wm. Hall	—	—		—	295	—	D° —
13. 34	—	— York	Giles Tavernor	—	—	1	—	—	—	D° —
130	—	— Gloucester	Richard Longest	—	—	3	—	—	—	D° —
254	—	— Nansemond	John Drewry	—	—	5	—	—	—	D° —
640	—	— King & Queen	Wm. Kilpin	—	—	13	—	—	—	D° —

left 4[th]

1400

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Number of Acres New Gld	Number of ye Old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of ye Patents
16	— . —	Warwick	John Read	—	— 1	— —	[25th December 1714]
562	— —	Essex	John Parker	— . — 2	— . — —	— . —	— D° —
1024	800	Princess Anne	Jas Richardson	— — 5	— —	— —	— D° —
140	— . —	James City	Robt Goodrich	— — 4	— . —	. — . —	— D° —
1001	— —	Prince George	John Evans	— —	— — 20	— —	— D° —
1034	— 997	James City	John Buck	— — 1	. —	— . —	— D° —
429	— —	Pr George	John Eaton	— . — 7	— 2	— —	— D° —
3435	— . —	Isle of Wight	Barnaby Mackquinny	— — 69	— . —	— . —	— D° —
420	— —	D°	Tho: Blunt	— — 9	— —	— —	— D° —
480	— —	D°	Benj° Chapman	— . — 5	— . — 5	. — —	— D° —
325	— . —	D°	Wm Brown	— — 7	— —	— . —	— D° —
430	— . —	D°	D°	— — 9	— . —	— —	— D° —
295	— —	D°	Tho: Hart	— . — 2	— 4	— .	— D° —
260	— —	D°	James Jones	. — . 6	— . — —	— —	— D° —
400	— . —	King William	Jno Buckner Robt Bullard }	— . — 8	. — —	— .	— D° —
2000	— — —	York Martenay	Robt Harris Jno Bigg Jno May }	— 40	— . —	— —	— D° —
1330	— . —	D°	Larkin Chew	— . — 27	— —	— . — —	— D° —
350	— —	Charles City	Nicho Cox	. — 7	— . —	— . —	— D° —
245	— . —	King William	Wm Douglass	— . — 6	— —	— —	— D° —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

| | | |

Number of Acres New a Old.	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which ye Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon whether for Importacon Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composicon for Escheat Land	Dates of ye Patents
361	361	[New Kent]	Jer: Lindsey	— —	— —	722	[23rd December 1714]
339	300	Princess Anne	Wm Allegood	— —	3 — —	200	— Do: —
324	— —	Prince George	Jno Lyllum	— —	7 — —	— —	— Do: —
964	— —	Do:	Nicho Overby	— —	20 — —	— —	— Do: —
620	— — —	Isle of Wight	Hircles Lyllum	— —	— — 13	— —	— Do: —
1886	— —	Henrico	Majr Jno Bolling	— —	9 — 19	— —	— Do: —
300	— —	Surry	William Lucas	— —	— — 6	— —	— Do: —
℔	— —	Eliz: City	James Burtell	for his industry in gaining it		out of ye river	23rd ffebruary 1714
89	— —	Norfolk	John Lomax, Joseph Lurleing, Anthe Lurleing, Wm Taylor	— —	1 — —	— —	16th August 1715
13	— —	James City	Wm Marable	— —	1 — —	— —	— Do: —
1596	— —	Henrico	John Woodson	— —	32 — —	— —	— Do: —
348	— —	Do:	Do:	— —	7 — —	— —	— Do: —
258	— —	Do:	Jno Pleasants	— —	6 — —	— —	— Do: —
592	— —	Do:	Jno Woodson	— —	15 — —	— —	— Do: —
1309	— —	Do:	Jno Pleasants	— —	— — 27	— —	— Do: —
371	— —	in fork Mattapony	Henry Shackelford	— —	5 — —	— —	— Do: —
950	— —	Henrico	Wm Womack	— —	19 — —	— —	— Do: —
350	— —	Do:	Tho: Bayley	— —	— — 7	— —	— Do: —

1481

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

| | | |

Number of Acres Newly Rd.	Number of Acres old Acres.	Counties in which Ye land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat &c	Dates of Ye Patents
280	— 80	James City	Martin Sorrell	— — 4	— —	— —	[16th August 1715]
200	— 200	Norfolk	Wm Row	— —	— —	£400 Tobo	— Do. —
63	— 63	Princess Anne	Jno Watkins	— — —	— — —	126	— Do. —
222	—	Do.	Eason Moore	— — 2	— 3	— —	— Do. —
1350	—	King & Queen	John Baylor	— — 27	—	—	— Do. —
400	— 400	James City	Henry Gilbert	— —	— — —	— — —	— Do. —
5 51½	— 151½	New Kent	Jno Joyner	— — —	— 4	— —	17th October 1715
500	— —	King & Qn	Michal Mison	— —	— — 10	— —	16th August 1715
141	— 141	Do.	Robt Baylor	— — —	— —	252 —	1st Novembr 1715
833 Sqr feet	—	Princess Anne port	John Holloway	gained out of Archers Hope		creek	8th Novembr 1715
25	— —	Charles City	Nathl Harrison Esqr	— — —	— 1	— —	8th Decembr 1715
180	— —	Henrico	John Martin	part of Ye french refugees Land		—	23rd March 1715
444	— —	Do.	John Martin	— —	Do.	— — —	— Do. —
133	— —	Do. — —	Abraham Salle	— —	Do.	— —	— Do. —
155	— —	Do. —	Jno Whitlow	— — —	— — 3	— —	— Do. —
400	— —	Do.	Wm Whitlow junr	— —	— — 5	— — —	— Do. —
550	— —	Do. — —	Joseph Pleasant	— — 6	— 5	— —	16th August 1715
615	— —	Isle of Wight	Joseph Holt	— — 13	— —	—	30th April 1716
300	— —	Do.	Do.	— — 6	— — —	— —	— Do. —

entered 1482

Number of Acres New Gold	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which the Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the patents
200		King & Queen	Mr. Michael Lyssings / John Sutton		4		2d May 1716
500		Henrico	Robert Hancock	3	7		25th March 1716
452	200	King & Queen	Isaac Hill		5		Do
170		South side Mehering River	Arthur Davis	4			Do
100		Isle of Wight	Wm Kincheon		2		Do
85		Do	Henry Pope	2			Do
100		Do	Hugh Mathews	2			Do
150		Do	Joseph Turner		3		Do
55		Do	Tho Smith	2			Do
50		Do	Randal Revell		1		Do
100		Do	Hugh Lee		2		Do
110		Do	Richd Blow		3		Do
150		Do	Jno Bailey		3		Do
100		Do	John Vick	2			Do
150		Do	Tho: Joyner		3		Do
150		Do	Tho: Taylor	3			Do
65		Do	John Watts	2			Do
100		Isle Wight	Wm Wilkason	2			Do
225		Do	Jno Joyner		5		Do

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New-old	Number of the old acres	Bourlys in which the Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Assessmt Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the patents
100	100	Surry	Francis Thornton			200 [a] Sol:	[23rd March 1715]
65		Isle of Wight	Tho. Debach	2			Do.
80		Do:	Jno. Rachell	2			Do.
80		Surry	Jno. Mason		2		Do.
200		Do:	Joseph Wall		4		Do.
100		Do:	Lyes: Booth		2		Do.
100		Do:	John Groves		2		Do.
130		Do:	John Moor	3			Do.
200		Do:	Abermaduke Brown	2	2		Do.
370		Do:	Tho: Jones	6	2		Do.
100		Do:	Christop: Atkinson		2		Do.
100		Do:	Do:		2		Do.
100		Do:	Wm Rose jun:		2		Do.
95		Do:	John Barlow		2		Do.
175		Surry & Isle Wight	Arthr Kavenaugh		4		Do.
100		Surry	Tho: Wilkason		2		Do.
215		Do:	Michael Malone		5		Do.
180		Do:	Tho: Poythress		4		Do.
100		Do:	Tho: Gillum	2			Do.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

61	— —	Henrico	Peter Dutoy	part of yᵉ	french refugees	land	—	Dº	— —
111	—	Dº	Peter Chastaine	— —	Dº	— — —	—	Dº	—
90	— —	Dº	Jnº Chastaine	— —	Dº — —	— — —	—	Dº	—
86	— —	Dº	Abra: Collet	— —	Dº — —	— —	—	Dº	—
82	— —	Isle Wight	Wᵐ Bain	— — —	— 2	— —	—	Dº	—
235	— —	Dº	Jnº Lear	— —	— — 5	— —	—	Dº	—
100	— —	Dº	Wᵐ Scott junr	— — 2	— —	— — —	—	Dº	—
180	— —	Dº	Robt Scott	— — 4	— —	— —	—	Dº	—
195	— —	Dº	Andrew Griffin	— — 4	— —	— —	—	Dº	—
90	— —	Dº	Tho: Jarrell	— —	— — 2	— — —	—	Dº	—
120	— —	Dº	Tho: Carter	— —	— 3	— —	—	Dº	—
118	— —	Dº	James Joyner	— — —	— 3	— —	—	Dº	—
50	—	Surry	John Rayburn	— — —	— 2	— —	—	Dº	—
100	— —	Isle Wight	Wᵐ Brown	— — 2	— —	— —	—	Dº	—
70	— —	Dº	Tho Jarrell	— —	— — 2	— —	—	Dº	—
330	— —	Dº	Wᵐ Edwards	— — 4	— — 3	— —	—	Dº	—
350	— —	Surry	Dº	— —	— — 7	— —	—	Dº	—
90	— —	Isle Wight	Jnº Edwards	— —	— 2	— —	—	Dº	—
145	— —	Dº	Wᵐ Cudelant	— — 3	— — —	— —	—	Dº	—
145	— —	Dº	Edwᵈ Boykin	— —	— 3	— —	—	Dº	—
145	— —	Dº	Abra: Stephenson	— — 3	— —	— —	—	Dº	—
100	— —	Dº	James Barnes	— — 2	— —	— — —	—	Dº	—

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New	Old	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which y^d Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what Consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the Patents
130			[Isle Wight]	W^m Brown		3		[25^th March 1715]
50			Surry	James Kearay		2		D^o
230			D^o	Chichester Sturdivant	5			D^o
100			Surry	Robt Hunicut		2		D^o
100			D^o	W^m Clary		2		D^o
200			D^o	Ja^o Freeman jun^r		4		D^o
100			D^o	Robt Smith		2		D^o
75			D^o	Ja^o Cotten		2		D^o
130			D^o	Nich^s Cock	3			D^o
145			D^o	Tho Horton		3		D^o
125			D^o	Tho: Thrower		3		D^o
140			D^o	Ja^s Jackson		3		D^o
100			King William	W^m Terrell		2		D^o
43			Norfolk	Tho: Seikes		1		D^o
19			D^o	W^m Taylor		1		D^o
90			Isle of Wight	W^m Pope	2			D^o
390			Surry	Tho: Cock		5		D^o
92			D^o	W^m Moore	2			D^o
200			Surry & Isle Wight	Hugh Goldsby		4		D^o

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

100	----	Surry	Nichs Patridge	— — —	— —	2.	— —	—	D°	— — —
150	— . —	D°	James Benford	— . —	— . —	3	— . —	—	D°	— — —
295	— —	D°	Wm Williams	— —	— —	6	— —	—	D°	— — —
290	— . —	Isle Wight	James Lundy	— —	— —	6	— —	—	D°	
100	— . —	Surry	Jno Fry	— — . —	— . —	2	— —	—	D°	— — —
250	— —	D°	Sam[l] Clark	— —	— —	5	— . —	—	D°	— — —
200	— . —	Isle Wight	Jno Peterson	— . —	4 — —	— . — .	—	D°	— — —
250	— —	D°	Wm Batts	— —	5 — . —	— —	—	D°	— — —
150	— —	Surry	Jarvis Winfield	— . —	— —	3	— —	—	D°	— — —
100	— . —	Isle Wight	Jno Poythres	— —	2 . — —	— . — .	—	D°	— — —
621	— —	Essex	Jno Sanders	— . —	— —	13	— —	—	D°	— —
320	— —	Surry	George Hamilton	— —	7 — — .	— . — —	—	D°	— — —
320	— —	Surry	D°	— . —	7 — — —	— —	—	D°	— — —
140	— . —	D°	D°	— —	3 — . —	— —	—	D°	—
1250	— . —	South Side of y[e] mouth of Nottoway river	Harry Beverley	— —	22 — —	— — . —		D°	—
54	— . —	Henrico	Abra Salle	part of y[e] french refugees land			—	D°	—
55	— —	D°	Abra: Salle	part of y[e] french refugees land			—	D°	— — —
156	— . —	D°	Jacob Anonet	— — —	D°	. —	— . —	—	D°	— — —
221	— . —	D°	Matth Page	— —	D°	—	— —	—	D°	— — —
133	— —	D°	Steph[n] Renn	— —	D°	— . —	. — . —	—	D°	— —
90	—	D°	Paton Soblet jun[r]	— —	D°	. — .	— . —	—	D°	— — —
76	— —	D°	Mungos Mallet	— —	D°	—	— —	—	D°	— —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New = Old.	Number of the Old Acres.	Countys in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon whether for Importacon Rights	Incouragt Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of ye Patents
200		[Kennico]	Jno. Lanthian	part of ye French Refugees		land	[23rd March 1715]
133	— —	Do. — —	Jno. Jones	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
85	— —	Do. — —	Abra: Reney	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
230	—	Do. —	Abra: Mitcheux	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
107	— —	Do. — —	Anthe. Mallowne	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
163	— —	Do. — —	Anthe. Inlue	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
126	— —	Do. — —	Antho Geordan	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
296	— —	Do. — —	Danl ffoure	— —	Do. —	— —	— Do. —
133	— —	Do. — —	Jacob ffloweroy	— —	Do. — —	— — —	— Do. —
85	— —	Do. — —	Abra: Remy	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
88	— —	Do. — —	Peter Dand	— —	Do. — —	— —	— Do. —
119. and 8. 24	— —	Do. — —	James Belland	— —	Do. —	— —	— Do. —
290	290	Gloucester	Richd Timberlake	— —	— —	580th Tob.	— Do. —
450	450	Accomack	{Charles Bailey & Jno. Sparrow}	— —	— —	900 —	— Do. —
50	— —	Isle Wight	Josiah Jno. Collimar	— 1	— —	— —	20th April 1716
319.108 perch	—	Essex	{Wm Robinson Nichs Smith & John Birket}	— —	4	— —	25th April 1716
		— —		— —		— —	
920	Lapsd 920	Essex	Leonard Lavent	— —	19	— —	25th May 1716
3420	2644	King & Queen	Robt Beverley	— —	16	— —	20th October 1716

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

	96	— —	New Kent	Charles Wilfree	— — —	— —	2	— —	— —	Do. —
	603	— —	Do.	Nath[l] West	— — —	— —	10	— — —	—	Do. —
	3229	— —	Essex —	Wm Robertson	— —	— —	65	— —	Last October 1716	
	100	—	Surry — —	Charles Sledge	— —	2	— —	— —	14 August 1716	
	150	— — —	Do. — —	— Do. —	— —	3	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	100	— —	Isle Wight	Nehemiah Joyner	— —	2	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	75	— —	Meanico	Joseph Ballio	part of yl.		french refugees land		31st October 1716	
	164	— —	Do.	John Fonille	— — —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	66	— —	Do. — —	Lewis Morrel	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	52	— —	Do. — —	Michael Champee	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
92. 2nd	20	— —	Do. — —	John Martin	— —	Do.	—	— —	— Do. —	
	59	— —	Do. — —	Francis Lorange	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	33	— —	Do. — —	Gideon Chamboreau	— —	Do.	—	— —	— Do. —	
	117	— —	Do. — —	Moses Liveramore	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	44	— —	Do. — —	Isaac Parentau	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	50	— —	Do. — —	Claude Gory	— —	Do.	—	— —	— Do. —	
	125	— —	Do. — —	Steph[n] Mallet	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	245	— —	Do. — —	John Soleager	— —	Do.	— —	—	— Do. —	
	66	— —	Do. —	Peter Babotte	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
	46	— —	Do. — —	Francis Dupee	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
105. 2nd	34	— —	Do.	Isaac Parentau	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	
189. 1	55	— —	Do. — —	Peter Morriset	— —	Do.	— —	— —	— Do. —	

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New	Old.	Number of the old acres	Counties in which ye Land lyes	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Vacancy Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the patents
12		— —	[Henrico]	Steph: Chastaine	[part of ye french refugees Land]			[31st October 1716]
170		— —	Do.	John Forcuran	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
43		— —	Do.	James Bilband	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
93. 2. 0		— —	Do.	Steph: Buckard	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
138		— —	Do.	Nich: Soullie	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
53		— —	Do.	John Jones	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
107. 1. 13		— —	Do.	Peter ffavre	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
40		— —	Do.	John ffarree	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
133		— —	Do.	Charles Perault	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
88		— —	Do.	Jacob Amonet	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
122		— —	Do.	Anth: Rapine	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
68		— —	Do.	Isaac Lafeavor	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
76		— —	Do.	John Painteur	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
34		— —	Do.	Jacob Capoon	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
58		— —	Do.	Anth: Matoone	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
95. 3. 30		— —	Do.	Steph: Chastain	— —	Do.	— —	Do.
319		— —	Do.	Jno: Hardin	— — 6	— — 1	— —	Do.
464		— —	Kings Queen	Henry Raynes Wm Howard John Sutton	— —	— 10	—	Do.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Number of Acres New	Number of Acres old.	Number of the old survey	Counties in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	whether for Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of the Patents.
	296		Princess Anne	Capn. Hen: Moor		6		31st October 1716
	259		Do	John Bonney		4		Do
	147		Pr. George	Joseph Prichard		3		Do
	82		Do	Wm. Gibbs		2		Do
	226		Henrico	Geo: Hunt		5		Do
	200		Princess Anne	Geo: Hancock				Do
	353		Henrico	Geo: ffloyd		7		Do
	425		Do	John Williams		9		Do
	480	234	Princess Anne	Jno. Holborne		5		Do
	295		Isle Wight	Jno. Denson	3	3		Do
Copied	2087	834	New Kent	John Higinson	42			Do Rest
	531		Henrico	Edwd. Hurd		11		Do
	1070		Surry	Robt. Hicks	7	15		Do
	150		Do	Lieut. Wyche		3		Do
	30		Princess Anne	Jno. Pallett	1			Do
	140		Surry	Joel Barker		4		Do
	180		Isle Wight	James Thweat	4			Do
	120		Do	Tho: Holliday	3			Do
	150		Do	Richd. Lewis		3		Do

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

299	— . —	Prince George	Tho: Simons	— — —	—	6	— —	—	Do	—
355	— —	Do. —	Peter Wynne	— . —	— —	7	— . —	—	Do	—
321	— —	— Do. —	Nath[l] Tatum Sen[r]	— —	— . —	7	— —	—	Do	—
99	— —	— Do	Dan[l] Maslone	— —	— —	2	— —	—	Do	—
443	— —	Nansemond	John King	— — 6	— —	3	— . —	—	Do	—
41	— . 41	Middx	Arth[r] Danelaue (Daniel?)	— —	— —		5 Tob: 2	—	Do.	—
420	— —	Isle Wight	James Denson	— . — .	— —	9	— —	—	Do.	—
320	— —	Henrico	Jn[o] Bolling	— . 7	— — .		— . —	1st ~~of April~~ 1714		
800	— . —	Surry	~~Richd~~ Bland	— —	—	16	—	1st April 1714		
642	— —	Bla: City	Charles Christian	. — . 2	— —	12	— . —	—	Do	—
121	— —	Nansemond	Richd Sanders	— — 3	— — . —		— — —	—	Do	—
397	— . —	— Do. —	Abra: Odian	— — 6	— —	2	— . —	—	Do	—
191	— —	— Do. —	Elisha Ballard	— . — 4	— . —		— —	—	Do	—
628	— —	Henrico	Mitchell Mitchell	— . — . —	—	13	— —	—	Do	—
118	— . —	Nansemond	Robt Sanders	. — —	— — .	3	— . —	—	Do	—
400	— —	King William	The Eastwright Eliz[a] Bobo	— — —	—	8	— — —	—	Do	—
420	— —	King & Queen	Mary Bowche	— 9	. — . —		— . —	—	Do.	—
600	— . —	King William	John Sutton Richd Glaubding Tho: Terry	— —	— —	12	— —	—	Do	—
150	— —	Nansemond	Robt Sanders	. — —	— —	3	— . —	—	Do	—
200	— — —	New Kent	Wm Morris	— —	— —	4	— — .	—	Do	—
181	— —	Middlesex	Jno Clarke	— —	— —	1	— —	—	Do	—

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New Gld.	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which ye Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon whether for Importacon Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat land	Dates of ye Patents
165		Surry	Jethro Barker	4			1st April 1714
100		Do.	John Barker	2			Do
440		Isle Wight	Tho Holliet	5	4		Do
365		Essex	Wm Heaberd		6		Do
200		Isle Wight	Richd Drake junr.		4		Do
431		Pr: George	Jno ffreman		9		Do
300		King William	Wm Jerrell & Robt Chandler		6		Do
151		Pr: George	Abra Heath		3		Do
214		Blizd City	Tho: Wilcocks		5		Do
1513		New Kent	Edwd Garland	31			Do
200	200	James City	Wm Macklin				Do
200		Surry	Benjn Sydenor		4		Do
85		New Kent	David Clarkson		2		Do
127		Nansem?	James Copeland	3			Do
404		Do	Wm Ralls		8		Do
60	60	Norfolk	Richd Bacheq			120	Do
251		Nansemond	Wm Ralls		5		Do
403		Nansemond	Williams Ralls		8		Do

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres in News old	Number of yᵉ old acres	Number of yᵉ Land lyes	Counties in which	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon whether for Importacon Rights	Treasury Right or	Composicon Escheat land	Dates of yᵉ Patents
1860	— —	Kings Queen		Jno Madison John Rogers Peter Rogers Hen: Pigg Edwd Pigg John York	— — 35	— — 3	— —	[1st April 1714]
112	— —	Prince George		Peter Lee	— —	— — 3	— —	— Do: —
80	— — —	— Do: —		Edwd Woodleiff	— — —	— — 2	— —	— Do: —
142	— —	— Do: —		Sam: Lee	— —	— — 4	— — —	— Do: —
200	— —	King William		John Swift Wm Cockeram	— — —	— 4	— —	— 30th Do: —
400	— — —	Do		Richd Maulden	— —	— — 8	— — —	— 22d Do: —
500	— —	Charles		Henry Anderson	— — —	— 10	— —	July 15th 1714
300	— —	Charles		Jno Bolling	— — 2	— — 4	— —	— Do: —
2304	— —	Do	—	Sarlton Woodson	— — 2	— — 45	— —	— Do: —
275	— —	New Kent.		James Glen	— —	— — 6	— —	— Do: —
321	— —	Prs George		Nath: Tatum junr	— — —	— — 7	— —	— Do: —
367	— —	Nansemond		Jno Ralls	— — 4	— — 4	— —	— Do: —
260	— —	Essex		Jno Weideing	— —	— — 6	— — —	— Do: —
9946	— —	New Kent		Charles Chiswell	— —	— — 200	— —	— Do: —
400	— —	Essex		James Horne	— — —	— — 8	— —	— Do: —
395	— — 300	Glocester		Tho: Plumer	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do: —
17.31 rod	— —	Charles		Robt Burton	— — 1	— —	— —	— Do: —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres Nevs & d.	Number of ye Old acres.	Countys in which ye Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon Importacon Rights	Treasury Rights or	whether for Composicon for Escheat land	Dates of ye Patents
1019	— —	[Henrico]	Jno Bolling	— — 21	— —	—.—	July 15th 1714]
474	— —	Do — —	Jno. Bolling Edwd Bowman John Bowman	— . — 10	—.—	— —	— Do: —
439	— 160	James City	James Jennings	— —	— — 6	— —	— Do —
50	—.—	Chas. City	Wm Featherstone	— . — 1	— —	— —	— Do: —
450	—.—	King Wm	John Hurt	— —	— 9	— —	— Do: —
165	— —	Isle Wight	Henry Beddingfield	— . — 4	—.—	—.—	— Do: —
200	— —	Surry	Jones Williams	— — 6	— —	— —	— Do: — —
300	—.—	New Kant	Wm Harris	— — 6	— —	— —	— Do: —
436		Essex	Joseph Waugh	— . —	. — 9	—.—	— Do: —
1093	1093	Accomack	Jno: Gascoine	— —	— —	2186	— Do: —
264	— —	Surry	Jno. Poythress	— — 6	.—.—	— —	— Do: —
200	.— —	Do — —	James Wyeh	.— — 4	— —	— —	— Do: —
685	685	Surry	Jno. Chambers	—.—	— —	1370	— Do: —
500	— —	Henrico	Hen: Wilson	— — 10	— —	— —	— Do: —
460	—.—	Do — —	Dorothy Pleasants	— — 10	— —	.—.—	— Do: —
104	.— —	Henrico	Jfran: Sassin	part of ye french refugees land			— Do: —
183	—.—	Nansemond	Richd: Conquest	— —	— — 4	— — .	— Do: —
394	— —	Do — —	Jno Dawtry + Bryan Dawtry	— .	— 8	— —	— Do: —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

| | | |

Number of Acres New old.	Number of the old Acres	Countys in which the land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what Consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composition for Escheat Land	Dates of ye Patents
194½	— —	Pr. George	Tho: Wood	— — 4	— —	— —	15 July 1714
824	— —	— Do. —	Hen: Mitchell	— — 7	— —	— —	— Do. —
198½	— —	Do — —	Tho: Hobby	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do. —
200	— —	Do — —	Thompson Stapeley	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do. —
181	— —	Do — —	Richd Tally	— —	— 4	— —	— Do. —
54	— —	— Do — —	Tho: Parram	— —	— — 1	— —	— Do. — —
100	— —	Do — —	Tho: Blay	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do. — —
197	— —	Do — —	Wha: Williamson	— —	— — 14	— —	— Do. —
200	— —	Pr. George	Jno: Tucker	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do. — —
247	— —	— Do —	Tho: Jones	— —	— — 5	— —	— Do. —
65	— —	Do —	Wm Pettyfoole	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do. —
333	— —	Do —	Ffra: Coleman sen.	— —	— — 7	— —	— Do. — —
200	— —	Do —	Jno Ellington	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do. —
100	— —	— Do —	Wm Coleman Sen.	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do. —
269	— —	Do —	Ffra: Tucker Sen.	— —	— — 6	— —	— Do. —
83	— —	Do —	Richd Smith Sen.	— —	— — 2	— —	— Do. —
141	— —	Do —	Robt Tucker	— —	— — 3	— —	— Do. —
200	— —	Nansemond	Susan Boston	— —	— — 24		— Do. — —
206	— —	Pr. George	Wm Rives	— — 5	— —	— —	— Do. —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

300	—	—	—	Do.	John Tally	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	Do. —
145	—	—	—	Do.	Jn.o Hunstain & Robt. Winn	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
64	—	—	64	James City	Tho. Atkinson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
221	—	—		Pr. George	Nath.l Tatum jun.r	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	Do. —
119	—	—		Do	Wm. Caleb	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
180	—	—		Isle Wight	Owen Morrack	for diverse Services performed towards making y.e new Settlem.t for y.e Saponie Indians at Christanna pursuant to a treaty with that nation it being part of that tract of land whereon y.e s.d Indians lately dwelt w.ch they have surrendred in exchange for a like quan.ty assigned the natyes fro.m place of Christanna						14.th Decem.r 1714
132	—	—	—	Do.	ffrancis West	—	—	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
100	—	—	—	Do.	Jn.o Battis Curtis	—	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
76	—	—	—	Do.	Jn.o Pearson	—	—	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
100	—	—	—	Do.	Jn.o Wall	—	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
54	—	—		Norfolk	Geo. Borch	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22.d Jan.y 1714	
220	—	—		Surry	Peter Mitchell	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	Do. —
1000	—	—		Surry	Henry Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	Do. —
500	—	—		Henrico	Michael Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	Do. —
1000	—	—		Do.	Coll.o ffrancis Lopes	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	Do. —
1490	—	—	—	Do.	ffrancis Lopes	—	—	9	—	—	27	—	—	—	Do. —
285	—	—	—	Do.	ffrancis Lopes jun.r	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	Do. —
42	—	—	—	Do.	Wm. Keanon	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —
900	—	—	—	Do.	Joseph Royall	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. —

exp.d 12

1.489

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres New and Old.	Number of ye old acres.	Countys in which ye Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what Consideracon Importacon Rights	Ffreequent Rights or	whether for Composicon for Escheat land	Dates of ye Patents
472	— —	[Henrico] —	Amos Lead	— —	— — 10	— — —	[22d Janry 1717]
500	— —	Do — —	Godfrey ffowler & Lyes: Archer	— — 10	— —	— — —	— Do —
230	— —	Pr George	Thanco Rayner	— —	— — 5	— —	— Do —
250	— —	Do — —	Tho Mitchell	— — 5	— —	— —	— Do —
1530	— —	Surry — —	Benj. Harrison	— — 31	— —	— —	— Do —
300	— —	Do — —	Amos Imries	— —	— — 6	— —	— Do —
250	— —	Do — —	Gilbert Ivy (not clear)	— —	— — 5	— —	— Do —
175	— —	Do — —	John Mitchell	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do —
400	— —	Do — —	Wm Raynes	— —	— — 8	— —	— Do —
385	— —	Do — —	John Gaddes	— —	— — 8	— —	— Do —
175	— —	Do — —	Robt Webb	— — 2	— —	— —	— Do —
100	— —	Surry	Math Sturdivant	— — 2	— —	— —	— Do —
425	— —	Do — —	Tho Gordwin	— — 9	— —	— —	— Do —
300	— —	Do — —	Ephraim Parham	— — 6	— —	— —	— Do —
190	— —	Pr George	Robt Munford	— —	— — 4	— —	— Do —
312	— —	Surry	Lyes: Pasmore	— — 7	— —	— —	— Do —
74	— —	Princess Anne	Richd Bland	— — 2	— —	— —	— Do —
400	— —	King Wm	John Watkins	— —	— — 8	— —	— Do —
390	— —	Do — —	Tho: Dickason	— —	— — 8	— —	— Do —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

400	—	—	Do. —	Griffeth Dickason	—	—	—	8	—	—	— Do. —
350	—	—	King & Queen	Bernard Paine	—	—	—	4	—	—	— Do. —
41	—	— —	Middlesex	Wm Jones	—	—	—	1	—	—	— Do. —
98	—	—	Essex	ffredrick Boghill	—	—	—	2	—	—	— Do. —
91	—	—	Do.	Edwd Scrimshaw	—	—	—	2	—	—	— Do. —
484	—	— —	Do. — —	Tho: Ridgey	—	—	—	10	—	—	— Do. —
214	—	—	Do. — —	Tho: Stanton	—	—	—	5	—	—	— Do. —
392	—	— —	Do. — —	Robt Carter Esqr	—	—	—	8	—	—	— Do. —
200	—	—	New Kent	Saml Chamberlain	—	—	—	4	—	—	— Do. —
220	—	—	Do. — —	— Do. —	—	—	—	5	—	—	— Do. —
100	—	—	Isle Wight	James Mercer	—	—	—	2	—	—	— Do. —
165	—	— —	Isle Wight	Jno Bain	—	—	4	—	—	—	— Do. —
100	—	—	Do.	Wm Harris	—	—	—	2	—	—	— Do. —
385	—	—	Do. —	Theop Joyner	—	—	2	—	—	6	— Do. —
1000	—	—	Nansemond	Doctor Hen: Jenkins	—	—	—	20	—	—	— Do. —
100	—	—	Isle Wight	Hen: Lendry	—	—	2	—	—	—	— Do. —
200	—	—	Nanscem.	Jno Bizell	—	—	—	4	—	—	24th Do. —
205	—	—	Do. — —	Henry Holland	—	—	—	4	—	—	— Do. —
247	—	—	Do. —	Tho. House	—	—	—	5	—	—	— Do. —
866	—	— —	Do.	Joseph Griffin	—	—	6	2	—	—	— Do. —
225	—	—	Do.	Edwd Arnold	—	—	2	3	—	—	— Do. —
50	—	—	Do. — —	John Beaton	—	—	1	—	—	—	— Do. —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres Newe	Old.	Number of the old acres.	Counties in which the Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideration whether for Importation Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composicon Escheat land	Dates of y^e patents
	88	— —	[Nansem^d.]	Rich^d Baker	— — —	— . — 2	— — —	[24^th Janu^y 1714]
	609	— —	— D^o. —	Joseph Rogers	— — 5	— — 5	— . —	— D^o —
	254	— . —	— D^o —	Edw^d Vaun	— . —	— . — 6	— —	— D^o —
	296	— —	— D^o —	James Holland	— . —	— — 6	— . —	— D^o —
exp 12	350	— —	— D^o —	John Small	— — 5	— — 4	— — —	— D^o — 1490
	224	— —	— D^o —	John Hare	— . —	— . — 5	— — —	— D^o —
	400	— —	— D^o —	Elias Ballard	— —	— — 8	— —	— D^o —
	400	— . —	— D^o —	Tho: Lawrence	— —	— — 8	— —	— D^o —
	292	— —	— D^o —	Tho: Boyd jun^r	— . —	— — 6	— —	— D^o —
	97	— — —	— D^o —	Richd Lawrence	— —	— — 2	— —	— D^o —
	150	— . —	— D^o —	Edw^d Boyt	— —	— — 3	— . —	— D^o —
	197	— —	— D^o —	Joseph Rogers	— .	— — 4	— —	— D^o —
	100	— —	— D^o —	Richd Harrell	— . — —	— — 2	— —	— D^o —
	100	— . —	— D^o —	John Cole	— —	— — 2	— . —	— D^o —
	145	— —	— D^o —	Edw^d Roberts	— .	— — 3	— —	— D^o —
	244	— —	— D^o —	Tho: Boyt jun^r	— —	— — 5	— —	— D^o —
	295	— —	— D^o —	Hump^y Griffis	— —	— — 6	— —	— D^o —
	388	— — —	— D^o —	W^m Bird	— — 6	— — 1	— —	— D^o —
	280	— —	Surry —	Robt Webb	— —	— — 6	— —	— D^o —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

200	— —	—	Do. —	Silvanus Stokes	—	—	—	4	— —	— Do. —
325	— —	—	Do. —	Wm Heath	—	—	3	—	4 —	— Do. —
53	— —		Norfolk	Matthew Mathias	—	—	—	1	— —	— Do. —
283	— —		Pr George	James Baugh junr } Henry Mayes }	—	—	6	—	— —	— Do. —
101	— —		Norfolk	Jno Mowsden	—	—	—	2	— —	— Do. —
342	— —		Nansemond	Tho: Hawstead } Albick Archer }	—	—	4	—	— —	— Do. —
404	— —	—	Do. —	Hunt Griffin	—	—	—	4	— —	— Do. —
80	— —		Surry	Robt Foster	—	—	2	—	— —	— Do. —
133	— —		Henrico	Barth: Dupee	part of y:		French refugees		land	11th March 1714
522	— —	—	Do. —	Anth: Poythress	—	—	11	—	—	18th March 1714
400	— —	—	Do. —	Stephen Hunter				8	— —	— Do. —
225	— —		Pr George	Geo: Pasmore & Jno Peterson }	—	—	—	4	— —	— Do. —
156	— —		Nansem:	Jno Coles	—	—	4	—	— —	— Do. —
110	— —		Isle Wight	Jno Vaughan	—	—	—	3	— —	— Do. —
144	— —		Surry	Jno Nicholls	—	—	—	3	— —	— Do. —
340	— —		King William	Jno Sutton	—	—	—	5	— —	— Do. —
400	— —		Do.	Wm Jewell & his Son } Wm Jewell }	—	—	—	8	— —	— Do. —
175	— —		Pr George	Capt Jno Evans	—	—	—	4	— —	— Do. —
133	Rated 133		Nansem:	Hunt Griffin	—	—	—	3	— —	— Do. —
56	— —		Do.	Richd Lawrence	—	—	—	2	— —	— Do. —
2136	1100		Princess Anne	Solomon White	—	—	—	14	— —	— Do. —
433	— —	—	Do. —	Jno Dawley	—	—	—	9	— —	— Do. —

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Number of Acres News Old.	Number of ye Old Acres.	Countys in which ye Land lyes.	To whom Granted	Upon what consideracon whether for Importacon Rights	Treasury Rights or	Composicon for Escheat Land	Dates of ye patents
1613	1235	[Princess Anne]	[Jno Dawley]	— . — —	— 8	— . —	18 March 1714]
31	— —	Henrico	James Branch	— —	— . — 1	— —	—— Do ——
192	— . —	Norfolk	Ambrose Shipwash	— . —	— 4	— . —	—— Do ——
47	— —	Do.	Jno White	— — 1	— —	— —	—— Do ——
119	— —	Do. —	Jno Whitton	— —	— . — 3	— —	—— Do ——
145	— . —	Surry —	Wm Wrey	— . 4	— —	— . —	—— Do ——
200	— —	Do	Mbath Smart	— — 4	— —	— —	—— Do ——
180	— . —	— Do —	John Green	— — 4	— . —	— . —	—— Do ——
195	— —	Isle Wight	Tho: Allen	— . — 4	— . —	— —	—— Do ——
215	— . —	Surry	Richd Fitzpatrick	— — 5	— —	— —	—— Do —— 1491
225	. — . —	Isle Wight	Theop: Joyner	— —. 5	. — —	— . —	—— Do ——
150	— —	Do	Jacob Lumerlin	— — 2	— . — 1	— —	—— Do ——
90	— . —	— Do —	Mbartis Middleton	for diverse Services performed towards making the new Settlement for ye Saponie Indians at Christanna pursuant to a treaty wth that nation it being part of that tract of land whereon ye s[aid] Indians lately dwelt wch they have surrendered in Exchg for a like quantity assign'd them at ye aforesaid place at Christanna			—— Do ——
400	— —	Isle Wight	Edwd Bradley	— —	Do — —	— . —	—— Do ——
1540	— . —	King & Qn	Robt Harris	— . —	— . — 31	— — —	22d April 1715.
1980	— —	King & Qn	Harry Beverley	— —	— — 40	— —	—— Do ——

Exd 18

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

2200	— —	— D°. —	Jn° Robinson	— —	—	44	— —	23d April 1715
535	latted 535	Essex	Jn° Taliaferro	—	—	11	— —	25th D°. —
Total 4 12625	68 4 384			3848	3225	33241		
16 pole	= 16 pole							
4838 Squarepole			Surely taken this 11th June 1715.					
			℔ bl Thacker bl See off.					

Endorsed. No 11

[492-8 No. 4]
[P 414]

Virginia
List of Grants of Land from June
1710 to June 1715.

Also Endorsed Re 11 / Virginia / List of Grants of Land from / June 1710 to June 1715. / .vited with Col°. Spotswood's / Ltr of 14th Aug.t 1715. / Recd 3d Oct.r / Read 7th — } 1715 / P. 183 / Ent.d ly fol°. 169

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[1695]

The Accompt of His Majestys Revenue of Quitt Rents &c from the 25th day of Aprill 1714 to the 25th day of Aprill 1715 Received within the Colony of Virginia——

The Rec.r Gen.ll doth Charge himself With the receipt of the said Revenues as follows ———

	£	s.	d.
To Ball.a of the last Accompt ended the 25th April 1714	3466	1.	4
To 171845 Acres Received of Thomas Custis Sheriff of Accomack County for the Years 1712 & 1713	141	17.	5½
To former Arrears 2845 Acres	2.	14.	6
To the Quitt Rents of the Northern Neck for yr year 1710	6.	13.	4
To the Accot of Compositions	5.	18.	9½

Quitt Rents Received for the year 1714.

Countys. Names	N.o acres	Jobs	Money. £	s.	d.
Eliz.a City	33851		33.	14.	—
Henrico	231140		231.	3.	5
New Kent	199949		199.	19	9
Do	640	160¼	—	—	—
Charles City	61003		61.	—	— 7/12
James City	116165		116	3.	3 3/12
Do	294	41½	—		
Surry	152192		152.	3.	10
Do	900	216			
Middlesex	64967		64	19.	4 7/12
Do	1060	264	—	—	—
Warwick	34658		34.	11.	2
Do	306	43½			
Gloucester	119018		119.	—	4½
Northampton	66536		66.	10.	8½
Do	250	60			
Isle of Wight	133953		133.	19.	7/12
Do	1080	260	—	—	—
Nancemond	81265		81.	5	3 7/12
Do	3852	924			
Essex	135453		135.	9	3/12
Do	100	24	—	—	—
King William	145500		145.	10.	—

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[King William]	500	120							
Accomack	136868		136.	17.	4½				
Do.	20442	4906							
Princess Ann	99088		99.	1.	9				
Prince George	68288		68.	5.	9				
Norfolk	89982		89.	15.	8½				
Do.	1489	422							
King & Queen	180362		180.	9.	3				
Do.	400	96							
York	53268		53.	5.	4½				
	221 6881	4584½	Sold at 14/9¼ ℔ Ct.			2185.	5.	5½	
						35.	11.	2½	

Arrears of Quit County's Names	Rents for	yr. year	1716	pd.	in year	1717
	Nr. Acres	Tobo.	Money	£	s.	d.
Eliza. City	13643		13.	12.	10½	
Isle of Wight	12533		12.	10.	9¼	
Do.	390	94	—	—	—	
Middlesex	24165		24.	3.	3½	
Do.	250	60	—	—	—	
King & Queen	57694		57.	13.	8½	
Princess Ann	11540		11.	16.	9¾	
Prince George	13240		13.	4.	10	
King William	33156		33.	3.	1½	
Nansemond	14336		14.	7.	1½	
Norfolk	25395		25.	7.	10½	
Henrico	105092		105.	1.	10.	
Charles City	27510		27.	6.	2½	
New Kent	55461		55.	9.	2¾	
Accomack	8441		8.	14.	10	
Northamton	29956		29.	19.	9	
Do.	250	60	—	—	—	
Warwick	7016		7.	00.	4	
Gloucester	25804		25.	16.	1	
James City	25658		25.	13.	2	
Essex	46640		46.	13.	9½	
Surry	15461		15.	15.	2½	
Do.	350	81	—	—	—	
York	4024		4.	—	5½	
	555805	295.	Sold at 14/9¼ ℔ Ct.			554.	11.	3½
						2.	3.	7¾
Carried Over					£	6957.	—	—

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[page 6]

Brought Over . . . . . £ 6454 — —

Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1915

Paid in the Year 1914 ~ ~ — ~ ~ —

Countys Names	N° acres	Sol.d	Money
Elizth City . . .	6496	. . .	£ 6. 9. 11
Isle of Wight . . .	5609	. . .	5. 12. 2½
Do . . .	390	94	. . . . .
Middlesex . . .	9355	. . .	9. 7. 1¼
King & Queen . . .	14191	. . .	14. 3. 10
Princess Ann . . .	3322	. . .	3. 6. 5½
Prince George . . .	1720	. .	1. 14. 5
King William . . .	11892	. . .	11. 17. 10
Nansemond . . .	2430	. . .	2. 8. 7½
Norfolk . . .	6236	. . .	6. 4. 8½
Henrico . . .	5294	. . .	5. 5. 10½
Charles City . . .	1408	. . .	1. 14. 2.
New Kent . . .	10895	. . .	10. 17. 10½
Accomack . . .	8470	. . .	8. 9. 5
Northampton . . .	11938	. . .	11. 18. 9¾
Do . . .	250	60	. . . . .
Warwick . . .	1115	. .	1. 2. 3¾
Gloucester . . .	6952	. . .	6. 19. 8
James City . . .	2450	. . .	2. 15. —
Essex . . .	5197	. . .	5. 3. 11
Surry . . .	1445	. . .	1. 8. 10½
York . . .	550		11. —
	115435		118. 1. 10½
	154	Sold at 14/4½ p.C.t	1. 2. 6¾

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Arrears of Quitt for the year 1714 pd in y^e year 1715.

Countys Names	No acres	Tobo	Money		
Elizabeth City	473		£	9.	6
Isle of Wight	4804		4	16.	2.
Do	390	94		—	—
Middlesex	7192		4	3.	10
Do	100	24		—	—
King & Queen	360			4.	2½
Princess Ann	860			17.	2½
Prince George	540			10.	10
King William	1991		1	19.	10
Nansemond	1944		1	15.	11½
Norfolk	19486		19	9.	8½
Hennico	2945		2.	18.	10½
Charles City	1535		1.	10.	8½
New Kent	2585		2.	11.	8½
Accomack	2030		2.	—	7½
Northampton	5964		5.	19.	4½
Do	250	60		—	—
Warwick	594			11.	11½
Gloucester	1200		1.	4.	—
James City	1415		1.	8.	3½
Essex	2950		2.	19.	—
Surry	300			6.	—
York	400				
			59.	11	6½
	60314	178 Sold at 14/4¾ ℔ Ct.	1.	6.	— ¾

So that the whole Rec^d amounts to the sum of £ 6934. 2. — ¾

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The Rec.r Gen.ll doth Discharge himself By the Paym.t
of the following Sums out of the Quitt Rents &c &c

	£.	s.	d.
By half a years Sallary to the Commissary to this day ..	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Gen.l to this day ..	30.	—	—
By a Warrant to Coll.o Blackiston for half a years additional Sallary ending this Day	100.	—	—
By a Warrant to Mr. Francis Kennedy for Services done at Carolina	250.	—	—
By his Majestys Warrant to Henry Reinsford Esq.r for ¾ of a Years annuity at £500 ℔ annum comenc.ing the 24th day of June ending 24th day of March 1714 . .	375.	—	—
By allowance to the Sheriffs by Order of Government . . .	317.	14.	9½
By Sallary to the Auditor at 5 ℔ Ct. on £2833. 5. 11 . . .	142.	13.	3½
By the Rec.r Gen.lls Sallary on the Same Sum . . .	142.	13.	3½
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to . . £	1405.	1.	4½
And there will be due to Ball.a this Accot . . .	5529	—	8
	6934.	2.	- ¾

J. Roscow R.r Gen.ll

I have Carefully Examined the foregoing Accot of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th day of April 1714 and Ending the 25th day of April 1715 and have Compared Every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Rec.r Gen.ll and find the Charge thereof Amounting to Six Thousand Nine Hundred & Thirty Seven Pounds Two

Shillings and three farthings & The Discharge to One Thousand foure Hundred & Eight Pounds one Shillings foure pence Three farthings Both truly Stated So that there will be Due to his Majestys Revenue for Ball[a] of this Accompt the Sum of five Thousand five Hundred and twenty three Pounds & Eight Pence Sterling -

John Grymes D[y] Aud[r]

This Accompt Compared and Examined by John Grymes Esq[r] Deputy Auditor was Produced to me in Council and Sworn to by James Rosewell Esq[r] Rec[r] Generall

E. Spotswood.

[Hyp] Endorsed No 12/ Virg[a]/ Accot of Quitt Rents for/ 1714

Also Endorsed. No 12/ Virginia/ Accot of his Majestys/ Revenue of Quit Rents, from/ 25 April 1714 to 25 April 1715./ Recd with Ld Spotswoods/ L[re] of 14th Aug[t] 1715/ Recd 3 Oct[r] / Read 4th. } 1715 / P. 154./ Ent[d] ly fol: 164.

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[499]

The Accompt of his Majestys Revenue of 2/ ℔ Hogshead arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of Octob.r 1714. to the 25th of April 1718 ——

The Rec.r Gen.ll doth Charge himself with the receipts of the s.d Revenue as follows —			
The Accot of the upper District of James River	£ 232.	— .	6
The Accot of the District of Potomack River	67.	11.	11½
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	164.	13.	5
The Accot of the District of York River	262.	9.	1½
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River . . .	155.	10.	4½
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	60.	4.	4½
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	166.	14.	6½
The Accot of Fines & Forfeitures	1.	15.	7¾
	£ 1144.	4.	11¼
The Rec.r Gen.ll doth discharge himself by the Paym.t of the following sums			
By Ball.e of the last Accot	£ 575.	16.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Governor	1000.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Council	175.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Judges Clerks & other officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantations . .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Solliciter of Virg.a	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Att.orney Gen.ll	20.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Council . .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Gunner at James Town . .	5.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer	6.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one Gen.ll Court	5.	—	—
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	41.	10.	6½
By Sallary to the Auditor at 5/ ℘ C.t on £1144. 4. 11¼	57.	4.	3
By Sallary to the Rec.r General on the s.d Sum	57.	4.	3
So that the Sum disburst amounts to	2192.	15.	
and there will remain due to Enable the Rec.r Gen.ll to Discharge this Accot	1045.	10.	1
£	1144.	4.	11

J. Roscow R.r Gen.ll

[p500]

I have Examined the Within Accot of his Majtys Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1914 & Ending the 25th of April 1915. and have Compared Every Article with its Proper Voucher Produced by James Rosewr Esqr Recr Genll and find the Charge Thereof Amounting to One thousand One hundred & forty four pounds four Shillings & Eleven pence farthing - and the Discharge to Two thousand One hundred & Ninety Two pounds fifteen Shillings & a half penny Both truly Stated So that there will Be due to Enable the Recr Genll to Discharge this Accot One thousand & forty Eight pounds Ten Shillings & a penny farthing Sterling.

John Grymes Dy Audr

The Within Accompt Compared & Examined By John Grymes Deputy Auditor was Produced to me in Council & Sworn to By James Rosewr Esqr Recr Genll.

A Spotswood

[p504]

Endorsed No 13/ Virga/ Accot of the 2s pt Hhd Be / April 1915

Also Endorsed. 131 Virginia / Account of the / Revenue of 2s pt Hhd / from 25th Octo 1914 to / 25th April 1915, / Recd 10th Feb. Spotswood / Lr of 14th Augt 1915. / Recd 3 Octr } 1915 / P. 185 / Read 4th. } Entd by fol: 116. /

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[illegible]

Virginia Decemr the 22d. 1718. [p.99]

elby Lords

Having long struggled with a sett of men here, whose Designs for many years have been to engross into their own hands the whole Power of the Government and to forme a new Plan thereof according to their own Caprice, but directly opposite to the Interest of their Sovereign, as well as of their other Country; It is no wonder that I now share with the rest of my Predecessors the effects of their Resentment; it being too well known for these thirty years past, that no Governor has longer escaped being vilifyed and aspersed here, and misrepresented at home, than he began to discover the Intrigues and thwart the Politicks of this formidable Party.

If Your Lordps shal be pleased to reflect on the past Disputes during my administration it will evidently appear, that under the Disguise of preserving ancient Priviledges, and preventing Innovations, the private Interest of these pretended Patriots hath been their principal Aim. for what else could tempt the ruling Party of the Council so strenuously to insist on a right (never claim'd before) of being the Sole Judges of the Oyer a Terminer Courts, but the desire of gaining to one Family (of wch the greater number of the Council consist) an entire power over the Lives, as they have already over the Estates of the People of Virginia?

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Or what other Motive could prevail on men sworne to promote the King's Service, to oppose all my endeavours for obtaining a due payment of His Majestie's Quitt-rents, & for obliging his Officers to keep just Accots of the Revenue; but to Screen the Frauds of some of their own Party to conceal the Quittrents of their own Lands, and to make themselves Popular amongst all such as have the same inclinations. Thus a Governors asserting the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown in the nomination of Judges, is in the Language of these men, a Subversion of the Constitution; and his endeavours to obtain a just payment of the Kings Rents, a depriving the People of their ancient Rights and Priviledges, and by such false Glosses, the ignorant are imposed on to believe, and the Knavish encouraged to hope for mighty [1280] Libertys and advantages by adhering / to this Party, and chusing such Representatives as are agreable to them.

But notwithstanding these and many other Artifices to foment Dissatisfactions among the People, the Country in general is so sensible of its present happiness, that with all the industry of the Party, not one Grievance came to the Assembly which met here on the 11th of last Month; and indeed if ever any People had reason to be easy under a flourishing Trade, moderate Taxes, an exuberant Treasury, and a profound Peace, it is certain those of Virginia ought to be so. Under

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these happy circumstances this last Session of Assembly mett. and as the Peaceable State of the Country gave me no occasion to demand anything in behalf of the Government, everyone expected the Burgesses had nothing else to do, but to call for the few Bills which remained unfinished at their former Session, and to lay the Levy for discharging the publick Creditors; but instead of proceeding on any of the Bills that lay before them, the first business they went upon was to re-enact a Law which His Majesty had very lately repealed viz That declaring who shall not bear Office in this Country. This Bill brought in by Mr. Grymes the Deputy Auditor, soon passed the Burgesses without removing the very objection for which it was formerly repealed; and being sent to the Council, found as easy a passage there, tho not without the opposition of some of that Board & particularly Coll.o Jennings, who having been at Yor Lordps Board, when the Repeal was under deliberation, argued for Leaving out those parts agt which your Lordps took exception; but all objections were in vain, the avowd Design of this Bill being to exclude from Offices, all persons recommended from England. The Reasonableness of this Sett of Councelors, will further appear to Yor Lordps by the inclosed Transcript of the Minuts of Council [N°1] wherein they advise me to pass this Bill, notwith-

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-standing the many just acceptions I represented it lyable to.

After passing this Bill and one other which I shal mention hereafter, the Burgesses seem'd inclined to no other business. All petitions brought before them, were immediately referred to the next etc assembly, and their Grand Committee converted into a trifling office of Enquiry into the Capitol furniture; in which they spent five or Six days at the Expence of £400 to their Country to examine into the State of a few old Chairs & Sconces of less than fifty pounds value. When many of the more Sensible Members of that House, tired out with these Amusements were return'd home, as apprehending no business of moment would be brought in, and others believing their presence unnecessary, were gone. to take the Diversion of a horse Race near the Town, the Partyelbanagers watched that opportunity to bring in an Address [551] to the King, with a long Roll of Articles; in the first charging me in general with Subverting the Constitution of their Government, Depriving them of their ancient Rights & Privileges, and daily exercising hardships on his Majestys good Subjects: and in the second with divers particulars Facts to prove their pretended Accusation. Without examining the truth of any one of these Articles the Address containing the genieral charge was first put to the Vote, and carryed by the Suffrages of 22 against

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in that opposed it, there being then no less than fifteen Members absent, who would have been of the latter opinion.- having thus obtained their Address to pass, the Speaker was immediately commanded to sign three fair copys, wch were brought in ready drawn for that purpose; and then they proceeded to consider the Articles, but upon hearing the falsehood of many of them exposed, those who readily voted for the Address upon the faith of their Leaders, began to be startled and would not so easily give in to what they found could not be proved, and so put off the debate till next day, when eight of the Articles were entirely struck out as groundless, and the rest which are intended to support their Charge so much altered from the first Draught, that those who opposed the Address consented to let them pass, purely to expose the Weakness & Malice of my Accusers. I herewith transmitt to Yor Lordps a copy of the Address and Articles [N° 2] as they pass'd the House, whereby Your Lordps may Judge whether the latter, if they were really true, are sufficient to convict me of subverting the Constitution of the Government, or oppressing the Kings Subjects. I have also added the whole Articles given in that yor Lordps may see the malice of these men in charging me with Crimes wch they themselves could not justify to be true.

Time will not allow at present to enter upon

a full answer to this Charge neither would it be proper to send one by this uncertain Conveyance: but I shal in a very short time send over a Gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of this Country & all the Steps of the present Contest, and as by him I shal transmitt my answer, so I doubt not he will be able to explain what I have to offer in my own Justification, and to give Yor Lordps a true Light into those things which my Adversarys have industriously misrepresented, or which their Agent Mr Byrd may craftily insinuate to my prejudice; and besides I am so fully persuaded of your Lordps Justice, that I have not the least doubt of your allowing me a reasonable time to be heard, before you make any Report to His Majesty
[p.500] upon a Charge of so /Criminal a Nature, which if it could be proved would render me not only unfitt to serve His Majesty, but even amount to little less than High Treason. In the mean time I begg Yor Lordps will be pleased to peruse the inclosed Transcripts [N°3] of my Messages of the 24th and 28th of Novem & my Speech at the Conclusion of the Session, which may serve for a brief answer to the four Articles, wch the Burgesses have Instructed Mr Byrd to lay before His Majesty as the ground of their Charge. I hope will satisfy Yor Lordps that there is nothing so criminal in my Conduct, as to occasion my forfeiting

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His Majesty's Favour, or Yor Lordps Protection.

When Your Lordpps shall be pleased to consider the first of the Burgesses Articles I hope you will be pleased to entertain a more favourable opinion of Virginia than to believe that the persons concern'd in that unintelligible composition, are the wisest or most Learn'd of it's Legislators; but tho I ought not to quarrell with my Accusers understandings, I may be allow'd with Justice to expose their Dishonesty, wch in this particular is very Notorious; to this purpose it is necessary to explain to Yor Lordps the true meaning of this Article, & to informe Yor Lordps how widely their charge differs from Truth. I am accused of putting a Misconstruction on the Law for settling the Titles and Bounds of Lands, & of endeavouring to extend that clause thereof making three Years non-payment of Quitt rents a forfeiture of the Land granted after the passing that Law, to other Lands wch were granted long before. Now, My Lords, I do affirm, that this charge is utterly false. I never had a Thought of extending that Law beyond the true intention of it, and to convince Yor Lordps of the truth of what I assert I need only acquaint you, that I had no occasion to construe that Law to any other purpose than it was really design'd for. / The Law cited in this Article, was pass'd in 1710, and in <u>less than three years thereafter</u>

viz in 1713 another Act of Assembly was made Entd
An Act declaring what shall be accounted a Sufficient Seating, planting Cultivating and improving of Lands already granted, or hereafter to be taken up and Patented, wherin there is a Clause declaring in express words, That all Lands for which the Quittrents shal be three years in Arrear shal revert to the Crown. This I acknowledge to have construed according to the Sense it will naturally bear, according to the intention of those that made it, and the Interpretation the whole Country put on it till of late, that a Party of the Council thought fitt by their own absolute Will and
[1505] pleasure/to declare it to have no meaning at all. My Crime therefore, is That I have obtain'd this last mentioned Act to be pass'd here, for enforcing the due payment of the Kings Quitt Rents, and have endeavoured to render it effectual for that end, contrary to the Sentiments of my Accusers, who claim a Liberty of paying or refusing at their pleasure. But whatever different Construction I have made of this Law, from the Sense my Adversarys contend for, I challenge them to produce one Single Instance of any mans paying more Quittrents than he is bound to, by the condition of his Patent, or that I have disseised any one of his Freehold for non payment by colour of this Act: a power being still lodged in the Governor to Re-grant

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the Lands forfeited to the same Proprietor from whom it reverts. As the chief design of this Law was to obtain Justice to the King without the least intention to injure the Subject. So I have on divers occasions declared that if the Burgesses would by a new Law, make a reasonable provision for the just payment of the Quitt Rents, I would consent to the Repeal of this. and I even offered to consent, That it might be declared by Law that whoever should enter the true quantity of his Lands on the Receiver Generals Books, should incur no forfeiture for the Nonpayment of his Quittrents untill a reasonable time after the same Should be demanded by the King's Officers: But the Party who have always opposed the King's Interest, foreseeing that This would necessarily tend to the obtaining a true Rent roll of the Colony, would by no means hearken to this Proposal. / From all which Your Lordps will judge, whether my endeavouring to obtain a just payment of the King's Rents, according to the express words of a Law in force, or this Party of men aiming to defraud their Sovereign of the acknowledgment due by the very condition of their own Patents, be most like an Attempt to subvert the Constitution? and whether a People have just cause to complain of the hardship of a Law, who refuse all Overtures for amending it?

I should not have entered so far into this Dispute,

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had it not been to obviate the Artifices of my Accusers, whose disingenuous charging me as Misconstruing the Law they cite, seems designed on purpose to represent me as a person so Ignorant as not to understand the common Sense of their Laws, or such a Tyrant as to wrest them to purposes quite foreign to the true intent thereof: May Accusers knew very well that I never [illegible] aim'd at any such Interpretation of the Law for/Setting the Titles & bounds of Lands as they charge me with, and that the Law made in 1713 is that which I have always contended for: and when Your Lordps shal take the trouble of considering this last Law, I hope it will appear to you that I am not guilty of wresting it to any other Sense than it will naturally bear. I could here largely set forth the reasons wch induced me to propose, and the Assembly to agree to extend the Clause of forfeiture to all Lands as well before as thereafter granted but I shal leave that till I send my answer to the whole Charge; and shal conclude this Article with informing Yr Lordps of a very disingenuous practice of this Party of men to thwart my endeavours for the King's Service. As soon as they found the People alarm'd at this last mentioned Law, and preparing to give up a true account of their Lands to prevent the forfeiture thereof, they spread a Report about the Countrey that the Kings Attorney

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Generall in England had declared his opinion that this Law extended only to Lands granted after the passing thereof, and that no man had occasion to fear the forfeiture of any lands patented before; They declared this to be their own opinion too on all occasions, and to make it the more publick took an opportunity to argue it on the Generall Court Bench, without having any case in Judgment before them wch required their opinion in that point: and to show the People how little they valued the effect of that Law, divers of the same Party let their lands run in Arrear, as an Example to others to act the same part. I can scarce believe that the Kings Attorney Generall gave any such opinion: unless it was on the Law with which I am now charged, for all the Lawyers here are clear that the Act in 1713 doth extend to all Lands whatsoever, as indeed it was the intention of the Makers that it should. Yor Lordps will therefore judge how well these men have deserved of their Sovereign who have taken such pains to defraud his Majesty of his Revenue.

I shal not trouble Yor Lordps with any Remarks on the other three Articles of my Charge, which Im confident will appear to be very frivolous, when I come to set forth the truth of the matters contained therein. I shal only now begg Yor Lordps Patience, untill I give a brief Character of the persons chiefly concerned

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in framing the present Accusation against me, and the occasion of my falling under their particular displeasure. Besides the general Disgust of the great Party in the Council, for being disappointed in the Schemes they had formed to themselves of disposing everything [1555] in the administration according to their/pleasure, the two late Officers of the Revenue are particularly offended at my Enquiry into their mismanagements. Yo Lordps may be pleased to remember that in August 1714 I received a particular Charge from Yor Board to transmitt an Account of the several branches of the King's Revenues, the application, and manner of auditing thereof; I no sooner began this Inquiry, than I found many abuses in the Collection and the utmost confusion in the Accompts of these Revenues, which I thought highly necessary to reforme: but as both the Officers strenuously opposed any such Regulation, So Mr Byrd thought fitt soon to withdraw to England, carrying with him all the Books of the Revenue (if he ever kept any) and has continued there ever since, readily on all occasions to do me ill Offices, instead of returning to clear himself of those Frauds wch have been discovered in his management during his being Receiver Generall. This Gentleman (as is publickly talked here) has advised his Accomplices that they had no other way to carry their Point, than by getting the Assembly to petition his Majesty to

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remove me. and Coll° Ludwell his chief Correspondent here, understood that Jack. as both these Gentlemen were closely united in their opposition to my endeavours for reforming the abuses in the Revenue, so the latter (who is a man of implacable Malice and Resentment) can never forgive my Suspending him from the office of Auditor: He it is, who with the assistance of his brother in Law Mr Commissary Blair the constant Instrument of Faction against all former Governors, has set himself up for the Head of that Party, whose declared Principles are to suffer no Governor to sitt easy, who will not blindly follow their Dictates, or dares to promote the Interest of his Master contrary to their Schemes. A numerous Knott of Kindred in the Council making a Superiority in the Upper House of Assembly and in the Chief Court of Judicature, the General Court, are ready on all occasions to lend their Votes towards opposing all the Measures a Governor proposes for the King's Service if he happens to differ with any one of them. Amongst the two & twenty Burgesses who voted the present Accusation against me, there are, Mr Grymes the Deputy Auditor son in law to Mr Ludwell, a man of the same principles with him in relation to Government, and pursuing the very same Schemes in the management of the King's Revenue. Mr Corbin maried to one of the same Family, and besides his attachment

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to them on that account, turned out of the place of
[p96b] Naval Officer, for /no less an Offence than forging
the late Queen's letter, for clearing a ship in his
District which was not otherwise entitled to the liberty
of sailing without convoy, and consequently a person
disobliged, tho his removal was by the advice of these
very Councelors, who have now received him into their
Alliance & Party. Mr. Blair, brother to the Commissary
and both Partners in Trade with Mr. Ludwell; a
Member chosen, (by much Industry) for the almost
deserted Corporation of James City, merely for his re-
markable Senseless and Insolence. Three more of the
same Party displaced from being Justices of the Peace,
& one from the Office of an Agent under the Tobacco
Law for evil practices in their offices by the advice of
these very Councelors who now use them as their Tools. and
divers others disobliged for being refused the Imployments
they had a mind to as indeed it is very common for
some here to look upon any thing that's refused them
to be so much taken away from them, and the less
they are qualify'd for the Offices they aim at, so much
the greater is their Resentment for being denyed. These
are my only Accusers, for as to several others drawn
in to vote on the same side, they have already own-
ed their Error in being so easily imposed on, by the
crafty insinuations of these Party Managers, and it

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will not appear Strange if among two ~ fifty men (of which the Burgesses House is composed) there should be found some of weak understandings, as well as others liable to Corruption & neither proofs against the Arts of an industrious Party when they have so great a Point to carry.

But however this Party of men may triumph in their gaining a small number of the Burgesses to joine with them in an unrighteous Accusation, their Joy is like to be but short lived, the People in general begining already to condemn their proceedings. and as the principal Gentlemen of the Country are resolved to give publick Testimonys of their satisfaction with my Administration, and their Dislike of the late Assembly's behaviour I doubt not in a short time to send Yor Lordps Addresses from most parts of the Colony vindicating me from what I am charged with; as I now send copys of what I have already received on this occasion [N°4]

In my letter of the 14th of August last, I gave Yor Lordps an account that one Capt Tach a noted Pyrate in a Ship of 40 Guns run ashore in June, at the mouth of Occacock Inlett in North Carolina where that Ship and two of the four Sloops he had under his command were lost, and that he and his Crew had surrendered to the Governor of that Province.

[1697] /Since which one Howard Tach's Quarter Master came into this Colony, with two Negros which he owned to have been Piratically taken, the one from a French ship and the other from an English Brigantine. I caused them to be seized pursuant to his Majestys Instructions, upon which, encouraged by the countenance he found here, he commenced a Suit against the Officer who made the Seizure, and his Insolence became so intollerable, without applying himself to any lawful business, that the Justices of the Peace, where he resided thought fitt to send him on board one of the King's ships as a Vagrant Seaman, hereupon he caused not only the Justice who signed the Warrant but the Captain & Lieutenant of the Man of War to be arrested each in an Action of £500 dammages, & one of the Chief Lawyers here undertook his cause. This extraordinary behaviour of a Pyrate well known to have been very active in plundering divers Vessells on this Coast butt the year before, occasioned a more strict Enquiry into his course of life after his departure from hence, and at last it came to be discovered that tho he and the rest of Tache's Crew, pretended to surrender and to claim the benefite of his Majesty's Proclamation, they had nevertheless been guilty of divers Piracys after the fifth of January for which they were not intitled to his Majesty's Pardon: I therefore thought

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fitt to have him brought to a Tryal, but found a strong opposition from some of the Council agt trying him by vertue of the Commission under the great Seal pursuant to the Act of the 11th & 12th of King Wm tho I produced the King's Instruction directing that manner of Tryal: but having at length overcome their Scruples, I had this person tryed and convicted of taking and destroying no less than twelve Ships and Vessells after the 5th of January & long after notice of his Majesty's Proclamation. About the time of this Tryal I received advice from North Carolina, that Major Bonnett who was one of Tach's Associates & surrendered with him, was gone out again in a Sloop, and betaking himself to fresh Piracys had ben taken by some Vessells fitted out for that purpose by the Government of South Carolina. That Tach with divers of his Crew kept together in North Carolina went out at pleasure committing Robberys on this Coast and had lately brought in a Ship laden with Sugar and Cocoa which they pretended they found as a Wreck at Sea without either Men or Papers. That they had landed the Cargo at a remote Inlett in that Province and set the Ship on fire to prevent discovery to whom she belonged: and having at the same time received Complaints from divers of the trading People of that Province of the Insolence of that Gang of Pyrates, and

[p 600] the weakness of that Govermnt. to restrain them. I judged it high time to Destroy that brew of Villains. & not to suffer them to gather Strength in the Neighbourhood of so valuable a Trade as that of this Colony. Having gained Sufficient Intelligence of the Strength of Jacks brew, and sent for Pylots from Carolina, I communicated to the Captains of His Majesty's Ships of war on this Station the Project I had formed to extirpate this Nest of Pyrates. It was found impracticable for the Men of war to go into the Shallow and difficult Channells of that Country and the Captains were unwilling to be at the Charges of Hyring Sloops wch they had no orders to do, and must therefore have paid out of their own Pockets but as they readily consented to furnish men, I undertook the other part of supplying at my own Charge Sloops and Pilots. Accordingly I hyred two Sloops and put Pilotes on board, and the Captains of his Majestys Ships having put 55 Men on board under the command of the first Lieutenant of the Pearle & an officer from the Lyme, they came up with Jack at Occacock Inlett on the 22d of last month. he was on board a Sloop wch carryed 8 Guns and very well fitted for Fight. As soon as he perceived the King's men intended to board him, he took up a Bowl of Liquor and calling out to the Officers of the other Sloops, drank Damnation to any one that should give

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or ask Quarter, and then discharged his great Guns load-
ed with Partridge shott, wch killed & wounded twenty of
the King's men who lay exposed to his fire without
any Barricade or other Shelter; he resolutely entered the
first Sloop which boarded him, nor did any one of
his men yeild while they were in a condition to fight.
His orders were to blow up his own Vessell if he should
happen to be overcome, and a Negro was ready to set
fire to the Powder, had he not been luckily prevented
by a Planter forced on board the night before & who
lay in the Hold of the Sloop during the action of
the Pyrates, Teach with nine of his Crew were killed,
and three Whitemen & Six Negros were taken alive but
all much wounded. The loss of the King's men is
very considerable for the number there being Ten killed
in the action, & four and twenty wounded of whom One
is since dead of his wounds. I do myself the honour
of giving Yor Lordps the particulars of this Action
because, it has, I hope, prevented a Design of the
most pernicious Consequence to the Trade of these
Plantations, wch was that of the Pyrates fortifying
an Island at Occacock Inlet and making that a gener-
al Rendevouze of such Robbers.

While the preparations for this Service were
carrying on, I proposed to our late Assembly and pre-
vailed with them to pass An Act giving Rewards

for apprehending & destroying of Pyrates. by which there is to be paid, particularly for Each One hundred pounds,
[1724] and half the Rewards promised by his Majestys Proclamation for every one of his, or any other Crew of Pyrates, taken on this Coast, to be paid out of the publick money now in the hands of the Countreys Treasurer; but I did not communicate to the Assembly nor Council, the Project then forming agt Each's Crew for fear of his having Intelligence, there being in this Country & more especially among the present Faction, an unaccountable Inclination to favour Pyrates. of which I begg leave to mention some Instances. Besides the favour shown to Each's Quarter Master in advising him to sue for his Liberty and for his Pyratical Effects: Some of the same Gang having pass'd through this Countrey in their way to Pensilvania, and contrary to my Proclamation assembling in great Numbers with their arms, and endeavouring to debauch some Sailors out of the Merchant Ships to joine them the Officers of the Government could find none to assist in the disarming and Suppressing that Gang. On the Tryal of some Pyrates lately brought hither, Arguments have been used to justify their Villanys and to acquitt them, upon the bare Allegation of their being forced into that wicked Association without any proof, or so much as a Probability of their acting by constraint.

I received four days ago the Hon^r of Yo^r Lordps

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of the of August with his Majestys Commission for pardoning Pyrates, wch came very seasonably to save Howard the Quarter Mr then under sentence of Death, but by His Majestys extending his Mercy for all Piracys committed before the 15th of August, is now set at liberty. I must on this occasion intreat yor Lordps directions as well concerning the Effects of this man as of others wch appear to have been piratically taken By his Majesty's Instructions I am commanded to seize & secure the Effects of all Pyrates brought in here; untill his Majestys pleasure be signifyed therein - and by His Majesty late Commission, I observe that all forfeitures are remitted to such as Surrender within the time therein mentioned: what I am therefore in doubt of is, Whether by the remitting all forfeitures His Majesty intends only to restore the Pyrates to the Estates they had before the committing their Piracies or to grant them a Property also in the Effects wch they have Piratically taken. There is besides the two Negro Boys, about £50 in money and other things taken from the aforenamed Howard, & now in the hands of the Officer who seized it on his Majestys behalf, of wch an Inventory is lodged in the Secretary's Office here, I therefore pray yor Lordps advice & commands how these Effects are to be disposed, where the person, for whose possession they were found is pardoned. I also expect from North

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Carolina a considerable quantity of Sugar and Cocoa, wch were in the possession of Jach and his Crew, and appear to have been the Lading of that Ship wch they lately brought in there under pretence of a Wreck, but in reality was taken Piratically near Bermuda from the Subjects of the French King and the men put
[1:90] on board a Ship of the same Nation taken/at the same time, as some of Jaches Crew now in custody alledge. if these men were saved alive it is probable they may lay Claim to the Lading of their Ship: but if they are not, there is some consideration due to the Officers and men who rescued the same out of the hands of the Pyrates, upon wch I hope to receive from Yor Lordps the notification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Observing by the publick Prints as well as the Letters from divers of the Merch.ts that the French Settlement on Missisiippi begins to make a consid-erable noise in the world. I cannot forbear taking notice of one particular circumstance thereof, for which I cannot find any foundation. It is advised by a letter from South Carolina inserted in the Political State for the month of August last, that the French had formed a Design in conjunction with some of their Neighbouring Indians to cutt off the Cherikees, and the Writer of that Letter is so particular as to men-tion the precise time when, and the number of men.

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by whom, it was to be put in execution. The Traders imployed by the late Indian company who have been among the Cherikees all the last Summer arrived here a few days ago with about 40 horse load of Skins, And brought in with them four of the Great men of that Nation declare that they heard of no such discourse there: tho they left the Cherikee Country long after the time mentioned for this Supposed Attack from the French besides that the Cherikees being a numerous Nation consisting of upwards of 4000 fighting men, and seated in the Fastnesses of the great Abounstains are not so easily to be destroyed by the small number wch the Carolina Intelligence says are marching against them. So that it is not improbable, but that the French hopes from their new Settlement may be as ill grounded, as the Carolina fears of their Indian neighbours. But whatever may be the progress of this new Colony, it is certainly the British Interest to obstruct its growth, not only by interrupting the communication between that, and Canada, but by extending our Commerce among the Indians, and particularly by cultivating a good Correspondence with these Cherikees who are now very friendly to the English, and especially to those of this Country imployed among them by the Gentlemen of the late Indian Company and who have furnished them with Arms and Ammunition in greater

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proportion than the People of Carolina are capable of supplying. By the Accounts I have had from our Indian Traders these Cherikees are little farther distant from Virginia than they are from Charlestown: They are an increasing People, and the rather to be courted because of the Barrier they may afford us agt this new Settlement of the French; whereas those Indian Nations that inhabite among or near the British Settlements are of small account, by reason of their daily Decrease, such are the Cattawbaws who from a powerfull Nation, are of late become much lessend, by a remarkable dispensation of Providence in rendring their women for the
[1591] most part barren; as if Heaven designed by the Diminution of these Indian Neighbours, to make room for our growing Settlements

The Scarcity and Dearth of Iron, which the Merchants in England have for some time complained of, and the People here have sensibly felt, may I hope be happily remedyed by the late Discoverys of Mines in this Colony: One of which has been found at the head of Rappahannock River, by some German Miners wch I employed in that Service, wch is reputed Richer than any in Europe, and lyes within less than ten miles of water carriage. Several Gentlemen here are concerned with me, and ready to set up an Ironwork if it may be allowed; and I am not without hopes of

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discovering other Mines of a nobler Mettall, as soon as the Country comes to be seated nearer the Great Mountains (over which I discovered the passage) and which may serve to check the vain boasts of the Spaniards, as if, the Treasures of the Universe are solely committed to them.

I shall conclude this Letter with informing Yor Lordps of the death of Mr Berkeley one of the Council here, in whose stead I humbly recommend Mr Bob Diggs, a Gentleman of good parts and of an Estate wch may be reckoned amongst the first in this Country, he is descended of an honble Family in England, and his Father served for divers years with great reputation in the Office of a Councelor and Deputy Auditor here This Gentleman lives near the Seat of Government, and is on that account preferable to others whose remoteness make them unwillingly attend on the business of the Council.

I am with the greatest Respect

May Lords

Your Lordps

Most Dutiful &

Most Obedeant

Humble Servant

A Spotswood.

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The Answer

[1749]

Of Lieut. Governor Spotswood.

To

The Four Articles exhibited by the Burgesses of Virginia, in Maintainance of their Complaint against Him Contain'd in their late Address to His Majesty.

Anno 1718

Article 1.

That he hath by a Misconstruction of our Laws, as much as in Him lay, perverted Many of them, particularly That for Setling the Titles & Bounds of Lands, which makes it a Condition of the Patents that They are to forfeit them, if They fail three Years of paying their Quit Rents, which He hath endeavoured to extend to Lands Granted before that Law, which have no such Condition in their patent or Grant.

Answer.

The Charge in this Article is laid as if my Accusers intended to have neither Judge nor Defendant in y^e^ Cause, for They do not set forth so much as the Titles of those Many Laws which They pretend I have Misconstrued: & as for their Single Instance of One Law, I do positively deny that I ever Construed the Clause relating to the payment of Quit Rents Contain'd

in ye Act, which they mention, for setling ye Titles & Bounds of Lands) to extend to such Lands as were patented before ye passing that Law; And I am ready to joyn issue with my Adversarys upon ye proof of this Point. But that They may not say I make my Defence, by taking advantage of their Mistakes (tho' I will not allow that a Body of Legislators deserve to be indulg'd in so gross an Error) I will own that much such another Clause, which is to be found in an Act of a later Date, Intitled An Act declaring what shall be accounted a Sufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivating and Improving of Lands already Granted, or hereafter to be taken up & patended,

[p180] does / appear to my understanding to subject all Lands what soever, which are held of ye Crown in this Colony, to a forfeiture, upon three years failure of paying the Kings Quit Rents. And not only I, upon Passing this Law, conceivd it to carry such a Meaning; but even the Burgesses in Forming the same, plainly intended it should respect former Grants; for as the Bill was formd in the year 1712, with no more, than this Title, viz: An Act declaring what shall be accounted a Sufficient seating, planting, Cultivating & Improving of Lands, Why should the Burgesses, when they resumed that Bill in 1713, add to the Title the following Words, viz: already Granted or hereafter to be taken up or patented, if they did not intend the Law

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should relate to Lands theretofore Granted? And seeing the Act for Setling the Titles & Bounds of Lands plainly declares yt three Years failure of paying the Kings Quit Rents, Shall be a forfeiture of all Lands granted after the year 1710, of what Significancy then must be the Clause in this latter Act, if it makes the same Forfeiture for the like Failure to extend only to Lands granted after the Year 1711? Besides where is there any Justice in the Distinction, that the Patentees of the Year 1711 Shall be obliged duely to pay their Quitt Rents, & not those of the year 1710? And to consider the Reason of the Case, it is Stronger against the old Patentees, than against the New Ones; for Those are enjoyned to Cultivate and Improve their Lands, whereby there will always be found some what to Distrain upon; but Those having obtain'd their Patents under no injunction of Improvements, many of them hold to this day large Tracts of Land, whereon the Kings Officers cannot find the value of one Shilling to Seize in discharge of several years Quit-Rents.

That the Council understood the Clause in the Law of 1713 in the sence I have contended for, will appear from the Resolutions of that Board immediately upon its being in force; for in the Council Journals the 8th of December 1714, They advise the Publishing that very Clause with the Scheme for Collecting the Quitt-

-Rents, to the end the people might know what penalty they would incur, if they failed in the payment thereof; and that the Country had the same Sentiments, will appear by the propositions from the People made to yᵉ Assembly in 1715, for Repealing that Clause.

[Mem] /But passing over all Arguments about yᵉ Interpretation of this Law, whatever may be the true genuine Construction of it, makes nothing to my Adversarys purpose for proving their Charge against me, unless they will maintain it to be the Constitution of their Government & their Ancient Rights & priviledges, Never to give the King his Due; or will reckon those to be his Majestys Good Subjects, who defraud him of his Quit-Rents, & will term any Restraint of such Pratice to be an Hardship Exercis'd upon Them. After this manner must my Accusers be understood to argue, when They exhibit this Article to make good their Charge: But however They may venture here to use such unrighteous pleadings. I presume they will be better advised, than to offer the same before your Lordships; & will, I believe, rather plead that yᵉ Penalty is too excessive for the Offence. I agree with Them that in certain cases it may often happen so, & for that reason I have frequently proposed an Explanatory Act to provide that no Land, which the Proprietor had once entred upon the Receiver Generals Rent Roll, should ever after be forfeited

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for Non. payment of Quit Rents, either while there appeared Sufficient Effects to be Distreind, or until the Owner of the Land after a formal Demand made, & a reasonable time given, had refused to Discharge the Kings Quit Rents. This being a way effectually to Secure all Lands that were honestly Declared, & to Endanger all such as were knavishly Concealed, my present Accusers would by no means hearken to the proposal; They readily discovering that this would soon enable the Government to get a full account of all the Lands held in Virginia; For They had lately had the Experience y^t upon my publication of the above mentioned Clause in the Act for Seating, Planting &c. most people were resolving to run no risque, but inclining faithfully to pay according to their Possessions, until the Country was freed from the Apprehensions of the Penalty in this Law: which was affected by y^e Sinister Industry of these Men, who gave out that the Kings Attorney General at home had declared his Opinion, y^t the Law did not make their Lands forfeited for three years failing to pay Quit Rents. And what might confirm the people in such a Belief was, that in the Lists of Arrears of Quit Rents, sent to the Sheriffs [Clerks] of the Countys, several principal Proprietors of Land appeared three years behind hand, & even the Deputy Auditor himself Mr. Symmes, was marked in Arrear;

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probably with design to satisfy y^e^ Country that they thought themselves in no danger of y^e^ Law. And 'tis evident that this Gentleman, who is a Ring Leder of the Faction that charges me with this Article, does nothing but banter the Government here. & his Master at home, while he pretends to procure a perfect Rent Roll, without the Assistance of a Law to enforce the same — In short I told him & them, y^t^ I could not endure to see His Majesty so egregiously defrauded in his Revenue, & that whenever They would offer any reasonable Act that secur'd to my Royal Master y^e^ due payment of his Rents, I would become an humble Suitor, in behalf of the Country, to have this Severe Clause yielded up. But it seems They are resolv'd to render it ineffectual by their own Interpretation, & I must be impeach'd for not Concurring with Them.

Yet still I hope your Lordships will observe that the Burgesses have dropt the Force of their Impeachment & have in their own House acquitted Me of any Crime in Construing this Law: For when they first produced this Article to make good their Charge against Me They pretended to prove a Sinister Construction; but afterwards upon deliberation They have thought fitting to Accuse me of no more than a Misconstruction: And for a merely erroneous Opinion They will not surely maintain that a Judge is

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punishable; especially after a Whole House of Legisla-
tors have declared that they cannot certainly say what
is y^e true Interpretation of that part of y^e Law, which
my Judgment is now called in question upon; as ap-
pears by y^e Burgesses Journal y^e 29th of August 1715;
wherein may be found a Report of a Committee, to
which the House agreed, in these Words, viz^t. "That
"they had Read & Considered y^e Act for Seating, Planting
"&c. And also y^e Act for setling the Titles & Bounds
"of Lands &c and that by y^e Construction of the Said
"Acts it may be doubtfull whether y^e Lands therein
"mentioned to Lapse for want of payment of Quit-Rents
"shall be extended to all Lands heretofore Granted, or
"only to such Lands as have been, or shall be Granted [illegible]
"since y^e Making the Said Acts. And seeing the Burgesses
thereupon brought in a Bill to explain those doubtfull
Clauses, ought they not rather to complain of the Council,
who at that time refused to pass their Bill, than of
me, who have remarkably laboured to get an explana-
tory Act upon those very Points.

I shall conclude my Observations on this Article,
with my offering to your Lordships Consideration, whether
it be fit his Majesty should be troubled with a Complaint,
before there be any real Grievance upon his Subjects;
And the Certificate [N° A] from the Clerk of y^e Offices
will Testify that no Man yet in this Colony has

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had his Land granted away for Non-payment of Quit-Rents. And if the Case of Booker & Smith shall be produced (as I understand the Managers of y^e Charge have taken a Copy thereof from the Records) I entreat your Lordships to observe y^t it is no Instance of a Grant make by me; & tho other Certificates [N°B] will set forth how little I have been concern'd in that Affair.

Article II.

His Construction of y^e Law for Finishing y^e Governor's House whereby He Lavishes away the Countrys Money, contrary to the Intent of the Law, & even beyond what the Words of the Law, will bear, and hath hitherto refused any Redress therein.

Answer

This Article is matter of Astonishment to me, when I consider the presumption of my Adversarys Application, in offering to my Dread Sovereign a Complaint which They very well know is so groundless that, without some Singular Artifices, They could not have obtain'd its passage with y^e Burgesses here; and that They intend nothing less than a fair & orderly Tryal upon it, is evident to whoever reads my two Messages [of y^e 22^d & 28^th of November 1718] wherein I press my Accusers to explain themselves upon this Article; & their Answers, whereby They tell me in Short that They will not

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Journal of the Lieut. Governor's Travells & Expeditions undertaken for the Publick Service of Virginia ~~~~~ [140]

		Miles
1711	[Vide Council Journal June 30th & July 5th 1711] Upon the Tumults in North Carolina, Resolutions were taken in y^e Council, for quelling them, & preventing y^e Evil Consequences y^t y^e Commotions there might draw upon this Colony if either of the contending parties should give encouragement to our Servants & Slaves to Join them, & in order to effect y^e Same the Governor undertook	
July 7th	A Journey to Hampton to provide for y^t Design then in hand --	72
" 11th	Ditto towards the Borders of this Government to meet Commissioners from Carolina ~~~~~	104
	[Vide Council Journal August 4th 1711] Upon y^e Alarm of a French Squadron Sailed towards America to attack those parts, Measures were concerted in Council for y^e Defence of this Country; & to put y^e Same in Execution the Govern^r undertook Several Journeys viz^t:	
August & September	Five times to Point Comfort to trace out & carry on y^e Line & Battery there ~~~~~	400
	Six times to Tindal's point & York Town for the like purpose	180
	Six times to James Town for the like purpose ~~~~~	96
	[Vide Council Journal Oct^r 8th 15th & 24th] Upon the Tuscarodo Massacre comitted on North Carolina Measures were concerted in Council for securing y^e Frontiers of this Colony, & to put y^e same in Execution the Governor undertook	
Oct^r y^e 6th	A Journey into Surry County ~~~~~	40
	A Weeks Expedition w^th the Militia to the Nottoway Indians Town	100
1712	[Vide Council Journal Apr 1st 20th 26th June 10th & 11th 1713] Upon y^e Continuation of y^e Tuscarorado War Measures were concerted in Council for Acting against the Indians; & to Execute the Same y^e Gov^r undertook	
Apr^l y^e 20th	A Journey towards the Borders of this Colony to meet y^e Gov^r of North Carolina ~~~~~	104
Dec^r y^e 19th	Ditto to meet Commissioners from North Carolina	114
1713 Sep. 13th	Ditto into Surry Prince George & Hennico Countys to raise 200 Volunteers to go with him against the Indians who then Infested the Frontiers ~~	135
		1345

[illegible]

		Miles
	Brought Over	1345
	Vide Council Journal ffeb: 26th 29th 1713 Apr 26th May 1st Oct 15th Feb. 25th 1714 — Upon projecting to lessen ye great Charge of Rangers & to settle a more lasting Guard for ye ffrontiers, Measures were concerted in Sundry Councils; & the Govr in order to put the same in Execution did undertake	
1714 May 14th	A Fortnights Expedition to Reconnoitre the Norward Frontiers & to fortify a place for Settling a Body of Germans above the Falls of Rappahanock	0322
Augt ye 30th	A Six Weeks Expedition to Reconnoitre all the Frontiers from South to North far within the Inhabitants, in order to find out proper places for fixing Forts	0500
1715 Mar. 30th	A Three Weeks Expedition to carry on the Fortifications of Christanna, & to meet Blunt with other Chief Men of the Tuscaroudoes, for Settling ye Limits of their & our Indians Hunting Ranges	0210
	Vide Council Journal June 20th July 1715 — Upon the general Revolt of ye Southern Indians, & their attacking Southcarolina, Measures were concerted in Council for putting a Stop to their dangerous progress, & the Governor to effect the same undertook	
1715 June 22d 27th	Three several Journeys to List Soldiers in Kent, Warwick, and Glocester Countys	0104
July 4th & 18th	Two Ditto to Embark 150 Soldiers at York & Hampton ports	0100
Nov ye 10th	One Ditto to give Directions about ye Works of Christanna Fort:	0200
1716 Apr: 14th	One Ditto to give further Directions about ye Sd Works	0200
1716	Upon a Complaint made by ye Tuscaroudoes to ye Governmt of Acts of Hostility & a Murder committed on their people by some of our Tributary Indians; the Govr to prevent a Rupture by Examining into the Affair & doing such Justice as might appease the Tuscaroudoes undertook	
July ye 9th	A Journey to Christanna (where Blunt the Chief Ruler of the Tuscaroudoes) with the Carolina Interpreter had agreed to meet him; & in which Journey ye Govr had his Two Servts & his own riding Horse with all his Equipage drowned	0200
	Vide Council Journal June 12th 1716 — Upon Notice of a Passage being discovered Through the great Western Mountains, the Governor advising with the Council, judg'd it might be for the Safety & benefit of this Colony if the Pass could be secured by a Fort, & a Trade opened that way with remote Indians, & therefore Resolving to view it himself, he undertook	
Augt ye 20th	A Months Expedition with 63 Men & 44 Horses marching beyond the high Ridge of Mountains, until he arriv'd at a large River on the other Side	0445
		3626

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[Opp.]

		Miles
	Brought Over	3626
	The Law directing y^e Indian Company should take Fort Ohristanna into their keeping from the first of Decemb^r 1716; the Gov^r in order to deliver the same up into their hands, undertook	
1716 Nov^r 2^d	A Journey to Ohristanna; where he happened to be confined for ten days by a dangerous Illness & a deep Snow ~~~~~~~~~~	0200
[Vide Council Journal July 18 Oct 18 Feb 22^d 1715 Nov^r 3^d. 1716]	Upon Notice given of Wichmetaneke (a man in the greatest Repute among the Western Indians) & several Chiefs of the Sutarees, Sugahs, Ridges, Duiawaes Ohacees, Saxapahaes, Knocs, & Saurees, being arrived at Ohristanna to comply with the Terms of such a Treaty as this Government had in Several Councils insisted upon, & that accordingly they had brought in their Children to be delivered up as Hostages, but refused to advance further within y^e Inhabitants, declaring that if the Govern^r would not meet them there upon the ffrontiers, they would return w^th their Children; wherefore the Governor undertook	
1714 Apr. 8^th	A Journey to Ohristanna, where y^e next morning after his Arrival a Body of the Macohocks, w^th other Northern Indians fell upon & Murdered Several of the Southern Indians, while they were lying just w^thout y^e Gate of y^e Fort unarmed, having according to the Discipline observed there given up their Guns into the Custody of the English	0200
	Upon y^e Return of Capt^n Ohr. Smith from Albany, whether he had been sent by y^e Governm^t to Expostulate w^th y^e five Nations upon their late Behaviour in those parts, & to learn whether those Indians design'd to be at Peace or War with us; the Report of his Negotiations occasioned some Deliberations in Council how to prevent future Mischief from that Quarter, & it being then alledged by some of the Council y^t all y^e Measures they were concerting would prove fruitless, unless the Gov^r went himself to the Norward to convince & perswade the other Gov^rs to concur in them, he therefore undertook	
1714 Sept^r 11^th	Two Months Travells Sitting out with the Expectation of a Congress at Philadelphia; but y^e Govern^r of New York being hindred from meeting there by reason of his Assembly then Sitting, the Gov^r of Virginia was necessitated to continue on to New York, or must have Returned without answering the Chief Design of his Journey ~~~~~~~~~~	1000
	Total	5026.

[illegible] the [illegible] of Lord Baltimore's letters]

Virginia August 11th 1719 [illegible]

May Lords.

Since my last of the 26th of May, I have the honr of Yor Lordps of the 9th of April, with His Majestys order in Council, and the copy of the Bond inclosed; and shal pursuant to His Majestys commands, take the Security required, of the person who succeeds in the Government of Maryland, whenever Mr Hart shal make use of the Licence of absence, which His Majesty has been pleased to grant him: I should have been glad such a Licence had come for my self that I might ease yor Lordps of the trouble of Mr Byrds impertinent Memorials, and my self of the disadvantage of defending my Character against the Calumnys of a person who durst not offer to my face, what he now so confidently affirms under the security of a thousand Leagues distance.

Having lately seen the copy of one of his Memorials delivered to Yor Lordps Board, wherein under pretence of compassing a Reconciliation between me & his Party of the Council, he takes the Liberty not only to represent me under an odious Character; but to impose on Yor Lordps the grossest falsehoods; I humbly begg Yor Lordps will allow me to make some observations therein in my own Justification as well as to guard Yor Lordps a-gainst the Artifices of one who would have less credit with his Superiors, if he were better known.

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I shal not take up Yor Lordps time in displaying Mr. Byrds qualifications for a Mediator in this difference, nor in setting forth the sincerity of his Professions towards a Pacification. because I'm persuaded Yor Lordps are well enough satisfyed from his behaviour during the four years he has ben in England what his Disposition is and if that observation was not sufficient, Yor [illegible] Lordps have more convincing Proofs in the Sequel of his Memorial how little his inclinations correspond with his professions.

Mr Byrd having nothing to object against the Plan of accomodation, which I offerd to his Party, and they scornfully rejected, craftily insinuates that Yor Lordps authority is necessary to oblige me to a complyance with my own Proposal; he could not have said worse of the vilest wretch, than that his word is not to be credited, but I hope Yor Lordps have so much charity for me as to believe I could have no temptation to prevaricate in a matter wch was my own voluntary offer, - which besides would have greatly contributed to my own quiet, as well as the promoting the publick Service, had my Adversarys been disposed to accept of the moderate & equitable Termes I offerd them: and as I doubt not there are many persons of honour, who knew me before I came into America, that will testify they never knew me do a thing unbecoming a Gentle-

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man, so I hope when I return from hence I shal not appear to be charged either by the Climate or the Company I have been forced to keep.

I am at a loss to find out from whence Mr Byrd should conclude that Yr Lordps had given me directions (and wch he prays you to renew) never to joine any other persons with the Council in the Commissions of Oyer & Terminer: I'm sure the Letter I had the hon[r] to receive from Yr Lordps on that Subject with the Attorney Generals opinion, contains no such Injunction. both the one and the other plainly determine that I have power to appoint those Judges with or exclusive of the Council, contrary to that pretended Right which Mr Byrd & his Associats had claimed: and tho the Attorney Genl advises that this Power should be limited by His Majesty's Instructions to extraordinary Emergencys, and that only in the Intervals of the Genl Courts, it is plain that even this opinion proceeded from a mistake as if the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and the Genl Courts sate at one & the same time, and that offences tryable at the latter might be drawn from [p519] thence into examination /before these Special Comm[rs] of Oyer & Terminer, whereas the truth of the case is that these Courts never were nor can be held but in the Intervalls of the Gen[ll] Courts, and no man is compelled to plead there, if he desires time for his Trial at the

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General Court: But if this he demands could have quieted the minds of Mr Byrds Party They were made easy before his Memorial was presented, & might have been so long ago, upon no harder terms than barely acknowledging the Right of the Crown in the Nomination of the Judges of Oyer & Terminer, without claiming an inherent priviledge in the Council to be the sole Judges themselves; and no doubt they informed their Agent that ever since they made the acknowledgment desired of them, They only have been appointed Judges in those Courts. Mr Byrd had therefore no occasion to trouble Yr Lordps to enjoin what had been already granted, unless he is conscious that his Party design to revoke their former concession & fly again to their Right of Judicature by virtue of their Charter, in which case he is in the right to demand the interposition of Yr Lordps authority; for without that, I shal judge myself indispensibly obliged to assert the Right of the Crown, and by joining others with the Council convince the Country, that the King is not so much bound up, as to lodge the sole Power of Judicature in any one Sett of men.

The next paragraph in the Memorial shows the Spirit of the Author, when he would have Yr Lordps direct that to be done, which has long since been established as a Standing Rule: for observing that the Gentleman of the Council were generally so impatient to return home

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from their Meetings that they commonly put off the read-
-ing the Minutes of the Board till the succeeding General
Court or Assembly. Yor Lordpo will find in the Councel
Journal of the 8th of December 1715 that I directed the
Mainutes of each Councel to be laid before them at their
next Meeting to be perused & corrected if any mistake
should be found therein: and this hath constantly been
observed by the Clerk ever since; but tis true that the
Council often ommitt to look upon these Mainutes or
find leasure to hear them read: Only Mr Ludwell who
is the head of the Party here, and seems to be intrust-
-ed by the rest, or assumes the Province of observing
upon the publick Transactions, hath not only had the
perusal of all the Journals, but copys of the greater part
of them, and yet I have never heard any entry therein
faulted. Your Lordpo will therefore Judge of the candour
of this Memorialist, to represent that as a Defect in the
administration, wch is solely owing to the omission or
wilfull negligence of his own Party, who will not admitt
the Council Journals to be read to them, and then complain
because they are not read.

A man must be hardened to all sense of shame that
that can with so much assurance (as Mr Byrd doth)
affirm that there has been more than £2000 expended
upon building the Governors house, since a Committee
of the Burgesses judged upon a fair View that it could

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not need more than £250 to finish it: This is so far from truth, that since the Report of that Committee which was in May 1718, there has been no more than two hundred pounds of the Country's money imployed about that building, as will appear by the Treasurers Accompts laid before the last Session of Assembly, and past'd before they exhibited their Articles agt me for Lavishing away the Countreys money. but I have so fully laid open this matter in my answer to the Burgesses Charge, that I will not take up Yor Lordps time with a needless repetition; and shal only add that when such daring Untruths (as this of Mr Byrd's) are offered to pass upon persons of Yor Lordps eminent Station, it looks as if the Inventer of the Calumny expected they should be received without examination or giving the injured Party an opportunity to answer; but it is my happiness that my Adversarys are as much mistaken in their opinion of Yor Lordps Justice, as they would have Yor Lordps be, in relation to my Conduct here.

Those who do not know the Character of thisCelebrialist, will be surprised to find that he, who not long before his Departure from hence, joined with his Brethren of the Council in acknowledging under his [xc20] hand, my constant /Civilitys to the Gentlemen of that Board, should now charge me with denying them the freedom of delivering their opinions in the Several

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Stations with wch they are dignifyed, and sollicite Yor Lordps to restore them to a priviledge they never yet lost: For as to their Consultations in Assembly, I do affirm that I never have interposed, but when they have vouch-safed to ask my advice, or when the Kings Service has obliged me to declare my opinion of their Proceedings, and then left them to consider of it, and if some few instances may be given of my expostulating with some of them upon their opinions offered in Council or General Court, yet I will maintain that my Reasoning with them on these occasions ever was with Temper and good-manners; and if the taking notice of, & fairly laying open their Sentiments, exposed them to Reproach & Ridicule, I shal answer little to that Complaint; for as I do not grant that either in the Capacity of Governor or Judge I am to sitt silent, and suffer absurd Notions to prevail, so neither do I think that Colo Byrd and his Confederates have treated me with such decent respect as to deserve that I should be indul-gently blind to all their Errors.

As to the other parts of the Memorial, since yo Lordps upon reasons obvious enough, have not thought fitt to enter into Colo Byrd's Scheme, I shal not trouble Yor Lordps with setting forth how vain such a Project of Accommodation must have proved under the influence of a person who has been one of the principal Boutefeu's of the present differences. I shal only take notice of that part which

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proposes a reciprocal communication of Complaints, sent over by either Party to Yor Lordps Board: To this I have to object, that there is some difference in the Characters of those who are entrusted by the Sovereign with the chief administration of the Government, and the Subordinate Members of the Council; the one has generally merited that Preferment by some Service at home before he is sent out to an Employment abroad, The other is appointed more of necessity than Choice to supply an office wch cannot be filled by persons from England; the one is often personally Known
[1822]
to & approved by his Majestys Ministers or recommended by such persons of honour whose Loyalty and Affection to their King and Country are unquestionable. The other rarely known except among the Merchants by their Correspondence sometimes on their promotion to that Recommendation, but oftener to a Governors by deceiving him with a greater Ostentation of Qualifications & affections to the Kings Service than they really have; So that I hope all Mr Byrds Rhetorick will never prevail with Yor Lordps to Level the one with the other This I assure Yor Lordps I only offer for preserving the Dignity of the Govermt. and that the Authority of such as His Majesty shal think fitt to honour with the chief Administration, may not be rendered contemptible among the People who seeing men of their own Rank in as much consideration at home as their Governor, will be apt to fancy themselves his Equal

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too, and lay aside their obedience when they have lost their Reverence. For my own part, I should readily agree to what Mr Byrd here proposes, were I to expect a fair communication from my Adversarys of their Complaints agt me: but the fallacy of the Proposal lyes in this, That they need send no Publick Representations to Yr Lordps, and consequently will have none to impart to me, for they have their Agent [Mr Byrd] ready to act according to the private notices they give him, and if they have no real Grievances, he can by the help of a ready Invention frame Complaints .. which were never thought of here, as he has in this Memorial, in the case of the Governors house, and the reading the Council Minutes: and a Governors Reputation shal be Sullyed & blasted before he knows that he is accused.

Thus I have gone through the several parts of Mr Byrds remarkable Memorial, and if I have been too tedious & troublesome. I hope Yr Lordps will have the goodness to consider it is owing to the care every Gentleman ought to have to vindicate and preserve his good Name, when it is attack'd with base Calumnys. and I shal dismiss this Subject, with only remarking [illegible] to Yr Lordps what a Gentleman of the Council here publickly said, upon perusing the aforementioned Memorial, Viz That he would not for a thousand pounds

have his hand appear Subscribed to so many Lyes as he knew that Paper contained: and I can assure Yo^r Lordps that no man was better acquainted with the Transactions which that Memorialist would display, than this Member nor has any Native of Virginia (as this Gentleman is) a fairer Character for Truth & Integrity.

It is not in Virginia alone, where the Conscientious discharge of a man's Duty exposes him to the Rage of ill men: The Neighbouring Province of North Carolina, highly provoked at the Suppressing the Pyrates who had been sheltered and too much countenanced in that Province, seems resolved to revenge on me, as the Author of that Project, the disappointment of their expected Gain, by being the Repository of all the ill gotten wealth of that abandoned Crew: but having in my former, transmitted to Yo^r Lordps a faithfull account of the Motives wch induced me to forward the Expedition agt Thach the Pirate and his Gang, I think it needless to trouble you again in a matter, with the expediency of wch I doubt not Yo^r Lordps are entirely satisfyed: All I shal at present Say to the Menaces of my Angry Neighbours, is That if in one of His Majestys Provinces, governed, or which at Least ought to be so by the Laws of England or such as are conformable thereto, Pyrates may be admitted to bring in & expose to Sale as their proper Estate, 80 or 90 Negros confess'd by them to have been Piratically taken

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from the Subjects of the French King, His Majesty's Ally: if the Governor of that Province & others in chief Stations there shal so far countenance that unjust Traffique, as to become the first Purchaser thereby setting an Example to the meaner People: If to condemn as Lawfull Prize a Sloop piratically taken from the Subjects of Spain in a time of Peace and to Vest the Property of that Vessell in the Pyrate who was the Captor, by a formal Decree of a pretended Court of Admiralty: If to permitt the same Pyrate to arm and man the sd Sloop with a Number of his Associates far greater than were necessary to Navigate that Vessell on a [new] lawfull Voyage to clear the Vessell for a pretended trading Voyage to St Thomas without any Cargo at all that could denote a lawfull design; If to permitt the same Vessell to return in less than a month into that Province with a ffrench Ship piratically taken to leave that Ship and Cargo to be disposed of at the pleasure of the Pyrates, without Question by what means that Body came to be theirs and if instead thereof the Chief officers of the Governmt combined with the Pyrates, by receiving and concealing part of these Pyratical Effects:
If in Neither of the aforementioned Cases no care was taken by that Government to observe the Treatys of Peace, which enjoins that Goods piratically taken or becoming Wreck, and brought into the Dominions of His Majesty

or the French King shal be reciprocally restored to the Owners. If instead of securing the French Ship last mentioned for the benefite of such as might claim the same a Warr shal be prepared by the Secretary, Signd & Sealed by the Governor for burneing that ship within a month after her arrival & when she might have been well preserv'd If to keep a Correspondence with these Villians all the while they were perpetrating these Acts of Piracy; to give them the appellation of friends & to connive at their Robbing his Majestys Subjects even in that Province & almost at the Governor and Secretary's Doors: And finally, if when the Court of Admiralty for tryng of Pyrates here, shal upon due proff represent to that Government, that their Secretary and Chief Justice appeared to be an Accessary to Piracy & thereupon desired he might be Secured and sent to England for his Tryal; no notice shal be taken of this Representation, but on the contrary the Offender Suffered to enjoy his Post, and those in principal authority Joine in his Vindication. I say if all these, and many other Instances wch I could give give, and am able to prove, may be lawfully practised in the Province of North Carolina. Then I must own my self to have been too Offficious, in meddling at all in the reduction of those Pirates, and too imprudently Sollicitous for the observation of the Treatys between His Mats and his

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Allyes: but if on the other hand the practices I have here Narrated be contrary to Law and an Infraction of Her Majestys Treatys, I hope Your Lordps will Judge that I have done nothing in this affair, but what became me and that I shal have Yr Protection agt the unjust Clamour of prejudiced men.

Yr Lordps may be pleased to remember how much I laboured with the Assembly in May 1715 to get them [1426]
to renew the Peace with the Indians of the five Nations, thereby to secure Our Frontiers from the disturbances I then discovered those Indians were inclined to give Us, but all my endeavours proving ineffectual to perswade either the Council or Burgesses to such prudent Measures. The Indians have this year fallen down among the Upper Inhabitants plundered some Familys and behaved themselves with such Insolence as hath occasioned no small uneasiness among the People who are fearfull of more fatal attempts: there hath also been a Rencounter between those Indians & our Tributarys wherein some or both sides have been killed. On these Alarms the Militia of the Frontier Countys are ordered to be in a readiness to oppose their Incursions, the only means left to protect the Country, and even that like to be far more expensive than ten times the Charge of obtaining a Peace by way of Treaty: for if nothing more happens than only keeping the People

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in constant Alarms, it will greatly injure them in their
Trade & probably force a great many to desert their
Plantations, & perhaps the Country too, when they
perceive they cannot be safe, and their Representatives
will take no care to protect them. and yet at last,
these Obstinate men who refused to come into the
Measures I proposed for obtaining a peace with the
Indians will be forced to submitt to the same way,
after all the dangers to wch they expose their Country
and I'm confident with more Charge and less Honour
than if they had sought such pacifick means at first:
for I perceive such of the Council & Burgesses acted
by a Spirit of opposition in the last Assembly, have
lost all Credit with the People upon this Incident
and will never be able to recover it, without falling
in again with the true Interest of their Country, wch
the meanest Planter now sees, is only to be promoted
by cultivating a good Correspondence with the Neigh-
-bouring Indians, & not by engaging in a War under
the disadvantage of our Scattered Habitacons and the
uncertain & sudden, Attacks of such an Enemy.

It remains that I return Yr Lordps my humble
acknowledg-ment for yr goodness in not giving ear
to the malicious insinuations of my Enemys, & more
[illegible] /especially in resisting the pressing Sollicitations of Colo
Byrd Who varnished over with the Specious pretences

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of friendship and peace, — I doubt not Yr Lordps were fully convinced of the profound Dissimulation with which he endeavoured to persuade Yr Lordps of his Inclination to an accomodation of all differences here, when with ye same breath he is endeavouring to wound me in Yr Lordps good opinion: I humbly intreat Yr Lordps will be pleased to continue to me Yr protection which I shall no longer desire than I study to approve my self a faithfull Servant to my Soveraign, & with the greatest Respect

May Lords

Your Lordps

Most Dutiful &

most Obedient

Humble Servant

A. Spotswood,

[1015]

Endorsed Virginia/ Ltr from Coll Spotswood/
Lt: Govr of Virginia, dated the/11th Augt 1719
Recd 28th Sept } 1719
Read 15th June 1720. / P. 226

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Copy Lett.r to the President of New York [Encl.]

Williamsburgh January y.e 26.th 17[1]9/20

Sr

On the 2d instant I received a certain Paper, giving an Account of a Conference held at Albany, on the 4th & 9th of November last, between your Commissioners for Indian Affairs and some Sachims of the Five Nations; and as ye same came handed to me from Philadelphia, without any Letter on the part of your Government, to introduce & explain the Meaning of Sending such a Paper hither, I should scarce have taken it to have been transmitted to me from the President and Council of New York, had not Governor Keith communicated to me the Copy of your Letter to him upon that Subject, wherein you mention, that it is by advice of the Council that those Copys are sent, as well to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland & South Carolina as to Him, and wherein you are pleased to Express yourself in these words Viz.t: And their Immediate answer is Expected with yours. The account too contained in the s.d Paper might have well caused me to doubt whether it was Genuine, because when you vouchsafed me the Honour to write to me in August last, you then Promised to take notice of the Memorial given in at New York by Col.o Robinson in behalf of this Government and gave me to expect that you would at the next Meeting of the Indians with

your Commissioners press them to discover who that chief Man of Virginia was that had (as your Indians declared in the Conference at Albany on the 19th day of June last) invited them to come to Wage War upon our Frontiers, and had promised to assist them in yt undertaking with Amunition.

This must needs appear to you a very Treasonable Practice against the Peace of this Colony, so that I could not but think it deserved the Attention of such of His Majestys Servants as had it most in their Power to detect the Conspirator, especially since your Governmt. was formerly applyed to upon the occasion; but not perceiving one word opened by your Commissioners to the Indians on that head, I could hardly imagine that the sd Paper contained a just account of your Negotiations.

But to come to the Point, and to give you an Answer on the part of this Government; in your sd Letter to Colo Keith, you are pleased to Observe that your Indians think themselves Slighted by the Governments to the Southward, that this may prove of ill Consequence, & therefore send-
[illegible]
-ing us Governors Copies of your Speeches/Demands you conclude with saying that our Immediate Answer is Expected. By which I can infer nothing less than a Justifying your Savages and a Threatning no longer to interpose your Endeavours to restrain them from infesting these Southern Governmts or falling upon our Indian Allies, unless we

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will Submit to their Terms; but I beseech you, out of Regard to the safety of his Majestys Subject in these parts, to keep them from such attempts till I have fairly stated the Case, and then leave you and all indifferent persons to judge whither your Indians have to Complain of this Government, or we of them.

In the first place I cannot but wonder to see Fellow Subjects indulging even to a Suspicion of Encouragement, those Savages in their haughty demands of having all the King's Governors of this Continent dance many hundreds of Miles to Albany to Treat there upon every Caprice of theirs; And I with admiration observe that your Commiss.rs (some whereof, if I mistake not their names have been of long Standing for the Indian Affairs at Albany and even you yourself for many years at the head of them) suffered the Sachims of the five Nations to go away with the notion of their being ill treated by these Southern Governments. Certainly if these Gentlemen would have Consulted the Journals of their own Proceedings, they might have found some what to argue in behalf of Virginia: however I hope it is not yet too late to remonstrate upon that head, and therefore I shall take this occasion to remind them of some passages.

I shall not now run back to the Behaviour of your Indians on these Frontiers in former Governors

times nor herein trouble you with a long enumeration of their continual infractions of Solemn Treaty's which they had made from time (page) with this Governm^t having laid a full state thereof before Your Governor when I was at New York; I will begin with their Actions in these parts only during my Administration choosing not to dwell upon Petty Robberies or Single Murders which have frequently been committed by their little Skulking Partys, but to instance only some flagrant Facts too notorious to be denied:

In the Years 1712 - 1713 they were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscaroroes who had Massacred in cold Blood some hundreds of the English and were then Warring against us, and they have at this very day the Chief Murderers, with the greatest part of that Nation, seated under their protection near Susquehannah River whether they removed them when they found they could no longer support 'em against the force which the English brought upon them in these parts.

During the Tuscororo War about 200 of your Indians sett upon Our Virginia Indian Traders as they were going to the Southern Indians with a Caravan at least Eighty Horses loaded, & after having killed one of our People, and shot most of their Horses they made booty of all [Rich] y^e/Goods declaring their reason for so doing was because they did not carry their ammunition to the Tuscororoes

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and this Plunder was so Publickly vended to the North-
ward, that it was no Secret to your People at Albany
what a villainous part they had been acting here with
the English; and whither such an Action be not at this
day an incontestable truth. I dare Appeal to You yourself, not-
withstanding your Commrs may be willing, out of some
political Views to Conceal this piece of your Indians Treachery.

In April 1714 while I was treating in Person upon our
Frontiers, with the Chiefs of the Catawbars and other
Southern Indians (who were certainly at that time under
the immediate protection of this Government, having then
delivered into my Custody all their Fire Arms with
some Hostages) a party of your Indians well knowing
that I was present, and learning from the Interpreters
the business we were mett upon, took the opportunity of the
disarmed Condition of those Cattawbars to Surprize &
murder several of them in the night, and to run off with
a Prisoner or two: Upon this Occasion the Governm.t of
Virginia sent Capt. Christ.r Smith that Summer to New
York to Expostulate with the Five Nations upon several
parts of their Behaviour towards this Colony and to
reclaim the Prisoners taken from hence & in the Conference
he had with them at Albany in the presence of your
Gov.r on the 11.th & 14.th of June their Sachims readily owned
that their People had been concerned in the Action
Complained of, & had brought off one Woman prisoner;

but making a Sham Excuse of their not knowing that the Indians they fell upon were in Alliance wth the English, and alledging their Prisoner had made her Escape, We were forced to be contented with their bare promises of not Suffering their People for the future to come out a Fighting this way to annoy any of the English or their Friends: But Capt. Smith was scarce returned to Virginia, when a Considerable Body of their Warriors were actually upon their March this wayward, and the accounts I recd of their design made me hasten away to the Northward to consult with yr neighbouring Governors upon measures that might more Effectually secure his Matys Subjects & Allies from these Attempts of your Indians.

To Judge whither I had Grounds to be Alarmed at this March of your Indians I refer you to your Albany Journals of the 29th of August & 15th of September 1914 whereby it plainly appears that a Body of 4 or 500 of their young Warriors were in that Month of August advanced as far as Susquehannah River, and that they openly declared their design was to March Directly to Virginia to make War upon our Indians; and it seems a Second promise was there made, on the 2 of September to Lawrence Clausen your Interpreter, that they would desist from molesting our Allies and bend their Course to the Westward against Indians above 600 Miles from any English Settlement, but the Event has shewn that this Promise was no sincerer than the former made to Capt Smith; for they forthwith passing on this side of the Mountains,

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directed their Course into the Cattawbar Country and there fell [1960] upon a Company of about 140 Men Women & Children of those Indians. And a remarkable occurrence will proove them to be of the same Nation with those who were Assaulted a few months before when I was present, for the above mentioned Woman Prisoner having made her escape after abundance of cruel usage from the Mohocks, came to me almost famish'd with Cold & hunger about the middle of December 1714 & I Clothing her sent her home to her own Country; and this very woman was of that number of the 140, and carryed off again Captive to the Northward; for she in 1715 made her escape again and came in a Second time to me through Pensylvania & Maryland with the Passe-ports of Mr. Logan & Col. Addison.

After their exploit with the Cattawbars they were during the year 1715 continually hovering about our Christanna Indians Settlement, & tho I sent out to invite them in to a Treaty with me, they would not come to hearken to any Terms, answering me very haughtily that I must go to Albany to Treat, & insolently demanding that I should turn the Christanna Indians from under the protection of our Fort. This was what I could not in Honour or Conscience agree to, because I knew that when these Tributary Indians of ours yelded to the Proposal of this Government in the year 1713 for Quitting the Lands and Fort they were then possessed of within the inhabited part of this Colony and removing without all our plantations, in order to awe the Skulking Parties of Forreign Indians which at that time infested our Frontiers, they expresely stipulated with me that the English should Build & Guarnison a ffort at their New Settlement, to serve as a place of Refuge for them, in case they should be overpowered by

their Enemys; so that finding them by such like threats in imminent danger. I was instead of turning them away, obliged to receive them into the Fort.

After your Indians found themselves not strong enough to Attempt anything upon our Christanna Indians in their new Situation the.... marched home in Mbay 1719 openly threatening to return again with a greater force to Try the Strength of our Fort, & having taken their Rout through our Inhabitants the marched as through an Enemies Country living on ffree Quarter, and committing several Robberies & Outrages in their way; And that we might understand they intended to continue this Course they in their way home Stop'd on the 20th of Mbay at the Launoay Town under the Government of Pensylvania & there send for one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the County of Chester, and upon his [Mr. Jno Cartlidges] arrival they sit down before him in a Grand Council of War, produce 15. Prisoners, bid him discourse with Two of them that spoke English; She finds them Virginians born, and interceeds for their Lives & Liberlys; They refuse his request and in fine tell him that they had made a clear path to pass & repass to & from the Southward, having removed all obstacles out of the way, and that they expected to have free recourse for their People amongst the English Plantations whilst they were making War.

[1714] Soon after they returned in several Parties carrying

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themselves very rudely to our outward Inhabitants, and in the month of July last they approacht Christanna and Ravaged our Indians Cornfields, close to the Fort there, upon which our Indians Sallied out & a Skirmish ensued wherein were two of ours, & four of yours killed. In September following they came in the Night & lay in ambush before the Gate of the Fort, & at the opening thereof they shot the first person that came out & kept firing upon the Fort untill the English got to the Great Guns, & so scared them away without any further mischief done at that time.

At length I found means to perswade one of their War Captains (who called himself Connaughtoorah) to come in with Ten more to a Council held here at Williamsburgh on the 9th of December last, where I with abundance of civil treatment endeavoured to engage him to carry a Belt of Peace to their Five Nations in Behalf of our Christanna Indians, but he haughtily refused the same, & answered that they would not be at peace with them upon any Terms: However I prevailed upon him to Carry it with this proposal: That the Five Nations should observe their antient Treaty with this Government so far as not to come among the English Plantations, and particularly that none of their Warriors should approach within 20 Miles of our Fort at Christanna.

Now Sr. having laid before you a faithful account

of your Indians Behaviour in these parts during my Administration, give me leave to reason with you a little thereupon ~.

Is their close Confederacy wth the Tuscaroroes anyways agreeable to the Five Nations answer, which Lawrence Clause reports to your Comm^rs on the 6th of May 1712, or to be taken for the assistance promised to reduce those Murderers? Or is the reason they gave for Plundering our Traders a Testimony of their Acting for the English? Can their forbearance with the Cattawbars so long as these were making War upon South Carolina; and their continual Attacks upon them ever since they have been engaged for that Province, be looked upon as a faithful observance of their engagements to your Governor on the last of August 1715? or is it credible that they should not Guess the Cattawbars to be our Friends, when they saw me the day before come out with Six persons only to meet 100 of them!

Is not their marching through our Settlement a Manifest breach of their Treaty wth Virginia? & their continual attacks upon our Tributary Indians so many Violations of their Repeated Promises? Can they charge this Colony with ever injuring or molesting one of them? and if they will perpetually haunt us, alarming and doing mischief to our people, need they wonder that we often follow them with complaints, tho' they in

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their Conference on the 19th of June last, would make our Complaining a Crime; and your Commrs are pleased to term it a troubling your province: /But perhaps you may urge, what I have already been told on the part of your Government, that the Indians were Strangers to our refined notions of Honour & Justice, and that their Savage Nature will not bear reasoning upon their Conduct; however let me argue the Case with a Person that presides over a Civilized people, who by their Situation are the only proper Conservators of that peace which the Five Nations have often Covenanted to observe towards all his Majestys Subjects & Allies on this Continent.

I have given Serious Attention to our Conferences at Albany & the Transactions of Indian Affairs there, and can not but take notice how the Five Nations have brought your Government to Confer with them in a more Submissive & Soothing style, then They were formerly treated with, even when they were much more Numerous, and the English less powerful on this Continent; for I gather from Attested Copies Sundry instances about 30 & 40 years agoe of their being boldly taxed with injuries done our Kings Subjects and of their being sharply reproved and severely Threatned for the same; to all which they then Submitted with humble promises of amendment, and thanking the English for being so merciful as to forgive

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them: But now your Com:rs are either affraid or unwilling to urge upon those people their late Violences comitted against the Southern Governments to remonstrate to them their many infractions of their Treaties & promises, or to take the least notice of the plunder & captives which they have returned with from this Colony; Nay they represent us Governors [in one of their Letters to Brigad.r Hunter] as if we chose to clamour upon these occasions; only to put your province to Trouble & Expence, & upon every Remonstrance of our Injuries, the concluding answer we receive is That we must forthwith repair in Person or by our Deputies to Albany to Compound & make up the Breach there, nor will Preliminaries be admitted of, but it seems to be expected that without Conditions we first appear to pay our Homage & Tribute. For when I was last at New York I offered but Two Preliminarie Articles, proposed as the basis of a Treaty which the Governm.t of Virginia should for once send to Conclude at Albany; nor did they contain. any other Condition than what had been already Stipulated in former Treaties Viz.t That they should not pass on this side of the high ridge of Mountains to Concern themselves with the English or their neighbouring Indians but as we had experienced that the agreement of the Sachims signifyed little without the Concurrence of the Young men; I judged it expedient to insist that these should previously give their consent to those

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two articles. Tho I left those Preliminaries above Two years agoe at New York in writing. I have not yet understood that your Commiss.rs ever touched upon them, and I cannot but observe with Surprize that you suffer without a reply the Sachim of the Oneydes to tell you & the rest of the Commiss.rs to your Faces on the 19th of June last, that you never before that day acquainted them that the Indians they had been Warning against (which were those bordering upon us, far on this side of the Mountains) were in League wth any of His Mbatys Colonies.

[Nov.]

After this Government had been at the Charge of £100 in Sending Capt Smith to Albany to Expostulate with your Indians, & I myself had been at a greater expence in going to New York to offer Proposals; surely if they had been Communicated to them, 'tis I, not They, that have reason to Complain of no Answer being yet returned; & I hoped upon better Consideration, you'll not say your Indians have been Slighted by Virginia, & will reflect that it is hardly to be expected that I should attend them at Albany upon a Fruitless Negotiation untill I have an Answer to the Preliminaries which I delivered to your Governor.

As to the Burden of your Indians Song. that Albany must be the only place for the Treating with the English & their Allies; I must frankly tell you.

that your Allowing (not to say encourageing) them to insist upon a haughty Demand, however you may fancy it raises the Reputation of your Province, is far from strengthning it, or acting for the Honour of the British Nation in General: What are they not to Stir one foot to treat with any of his Majesty's Governments, and yet will run a Thousand Miles to Treat with a petty Nation of Indians? Believe me Sr- this treatment lessens the English in the Eyes of both Pagan & Christian World; for not only our Tributary and Neighbouring Indians begin to grow more insolent since they see we bear with this presumption of your Indians, but I also found in discourse not long agoe with some French Traders that they conceived a very mean Opinion of these Gov-ernments from hearing that we were so managed by the Five Nations.

Thus far I have thought fit to let you know my Sentiments on the Behaviour of your Indians, and what might have been expected from the Persons you employ to confer with them; It remains that I now tell you what the Resolutions of this Government are. Notwith-standing I pressed, as tho' I were a Stranger to all that I have now remonstrated to you, yet I could not prevail upon either our Council or Assembly to be at the Expence of sending again to Albany to renew the Covenant Chain with your Indians there; but on the Contrary

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they have advised that the Militia of all our Frontier Countys should be more frequently disciplined & kept in a readiness to Act, & to Chase your Indians, in case they Attempt to March through & annoy our Settlements any more: So that if your Indian Warriors will continue their Insolence they may soon meet with a Rebuff, for I do assure them they will have to encounter 8 or 9000 Men of our Frontier Countys without bringing any of the Lowland Countys to the action. And when once the Blow is struck, and we are involved in a War with the 5 Nations, I leave you to Consider whither his Majesty will Allow your Province to stand Neuter & Carry on your Trade with them.

/No Man need put me in mind of the ill consequences [NOTE] which a War is like to bring upon the out Settlements of all these Governments; I am dreadfully enough possessed wth the Apprehensions thereof, & for that reason have now taken the Pains to state our Case thus particularly to you, and do earnestly exhort & intreat heartily to interpose your good Offices to put a Stop to the dangerous Courses of your Indians this way: I for my part shall do my utmost to put ~~a stop~~ off the Evil day, having given Express orders to the Officers of our Militia to endeavour by all fair means to perswade them to March clear of our inhabited plantations, and to be very Cautious that our people Act no otherwise than upon the

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Defensive. But you are to understand that in an affair of this Nature, a Governor of Virginia has to Steer between Scylla & Charibdis, either an Indian or a Civil War; for the famous insurrection in this Colony, called Bacon's Rebellion, was occasioned purely by the Governors Council refusing to Sett the people go on against the Indians who at that time annoyed the Frontiers, and it seems as if the same Humour was again arising in Virginia. for I have this Year received divers Remonstrances Subscribed by great Numbers of our Inhabitants, wherein they Display a multitude of Injuries they dayly receive from the Northern Indians, and pray that measures may be taken for repelling their Insolency.

I could add a great deal more reasoning upon the general interest of the English with respect to the Indians on the back of all his Majesty's Plantations on this Continent and might argue how destructive this Conduct of the Five Nations is to that Ballance of power, which we Christians ought to observe among our neighbouring heathen; But I hope I have said enough at this time to induce you to Exert the power, which I'm satisfyed you must have over your Indians & to restrain them from infesting these parts any more. So no longer to Tire you with this Subject I conclude with much Respect ——.

Sr

(Sic)

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Endorsed

Copy
Letter to the President of
New York.

[1720]

Also Endorsed.

Virginia
Copy of a Letter from Col.o —o—
Spotswood Lieut. Govr. of Virga.
to Col.o Schuyler President of ye.
Council of New York, relating
to ye. settling a peace with
the five Nations, &c.a

Recd with Col.o Spotswood's Lr.
of 1st Febr.y 1719/20.

Read 11th April 1720.
Read 6th July 1720.

P: 234.

[Ty40]

The Accompt of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitt Rents &c from the 25th Day of April 1718. To the 25 Day of April 1719 Received within the Colony of Virginia.

The Receiver Generall doth Charge himself with the Receit of the said Revenue as follows - - - -			
To Ballance of the last Acct: ended 25th day of April 1718.... £	5329		8
To former Arrears collected by the Receiver Generall	22	6	4
To the Quitt Rents of the Northern Neck for the year 1719	6.	13	4
To the Acct of Compositions for Escheated Lands	4	5	3

Quitt Rents for the year 1718. ——

Countys Names	No Acres	Tobacco	Money ——			
Accomack	140479	.....	.....	140	9	7
Do	1325	318	.....			
Charles Citty	58745	.....	.....	58	14	10½
Eliz.a Citty	33040	.....	.....	33	-	9¾
Essex	194028	.....	.....	194	-	6¾
Glocester	156529	.....	.....	156	10	7
Do	50	12				
Henrico	200853	.....	.....	200	17	-¾
James Citty	113808	.....	.....	113	16	2
Do	55	13¼				
Isle Weight	176734	.....	.....	176	14	9
Do	695	167½	.....			
King-William	161,904	.....	.....	161	18	1¾
Do	638	153½				
Kings Queen	225218	.....	.....	225	4	4¾
Middlesex	72247	.....	.....	72	4	11¾
Nanzemond	14000	3360				
Northampton	101135	.....	.....	101	2	8¾
Do	800	192				
Norfolk	48300	.....	.....	48	6	-
Do	12892	3094				
New Kent	224761	.....	.....	224	15	2¾
Prince George	125325	.....	.....	125	6	6.
Do	941	225				

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Princess Anne....				
Surry	193028		143. — 6½	
D°	6966	1666		
Warwick	28922		38. 18 5½	
D°	150	36		
York	68.651		68. 13. — ½	
				2346. 14. 4½
	2385228	9254		
			Sold at 9/1 p Cent	41. 19. — ¼
				£ 4950 15. 11¾

[Folio]

Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1714. Paid in the year 1715.

County Names	N° Acres	Tobacco	Money			
Accomak	71416		£	71. 5. 4		
Essex	27405			27. 14. 2		
Glocester	36126			36. 1. 6½		
Henrico	1613			1. 12. 3½		
James Citty	290			5. 9½		
Isle Ichigh	25003			26. — .— ¾		
King William	2420			2. — 8. — 5		
King & Queen	14954			14. 19. 1		
Middlesex	6531			6. 10. 7½		
Nansemond	57417			57. 14. 4¼		
Northampton	36404			36. 5. 1		
Norfolk	4677			4. 13. 6½		
New Kent	1650			1. 13. —		
Prince George	3163			3. 3. 3½		
Surry	17429			17. 14. 7		
York	15185			15. 3. 8½		
	322586				322.	10. 9¾

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Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1716 Paid in the year 1718

County Names	No Acres	Tobacco	Money
Accomack	10642		£ 10. 12. 10
City City	325		— 6. 6
Essex	5863		5. 17. 3½
Gloucester	2170		2. 3. 5
Henrico	2496		2. 9. 11
Isle Wight	6164		6. 3. 4
King William	1200		1. 6. —
King & Queen	4425		4. 8. 6
Middlesex	1235		1. 4. 8¼
Northampton	5950		5. 19. 7¼
Norfolk	1534		1. 10. 8¼
Do	2422	581	
New Kent	3954		3. 19. 1
Prince George	1100		1. 2. —
Surrey	970		— 19. 5
York	500		— 10. —
	51083	581	48. 13. 3
Sold at 9/1 p Cent.			2. 12. 9¾
Carried Over.			£ 324. 15. 9¾

[illegible]

				Brought Over £	8324	12	9½

Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1715 Paid in the year 1718.

County's Name	No Acres	Tobacco	Money			
			£			
Accomack	15129		£	18. 2. 4		
Eliz[a] City	325			6. 6. –		
Gloucester	600			– . 12. –		
Henrico	50			– . 1. –		
Isle of Wight	1640			1. 12. 9½		
King & Queen	1175			1. 3. 6.		
Middlesex	935			15. 8½		
Northampton	1600			1. 12. –		
Norfolk	544	130		. . –		
Surry	100			– 2. –		
Warwick	140			2. 9½		
					24	12	10½
	25238	130	Sold at 9/1 p Cent			11	9½

Arrears of Quitt Rents for the year 1714 Paid in the year 1718

Countys Names	No Acres	Tobacco	Money			
			£			
Accomack	12508		£	12. 10. 2		
Eliz[a] City	325			6. 6		
Isle of Wight	460			9. –		
King & Queen	175			3. 6		
Middlesex	480			9. 7½		
Northampton	3300			3. 6. 0.		
Warwick	428			8. 6½		
	17.666				17.	13.	4

So that the whole Receipt amounts to £ 8364. 14. 10

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[1746]

The Receiver Generall doth Discharge himself by the Payment of the following Sums out of the Quitt Rents

By a Warrant to Nath.l Blachiston Esq.r for half a years Additionall Sallary Omitted in the last Acc.t	100:	-	-
By a Warrant to the Commissary for half a year Sallary omitted in the last Acc.t	50	-	-
By a Warrant to the Attorney Gen.ll for half a year Sallary omitted in the last Acc.t	30	-	-
By a Warrant to Nath.l Blachiston Esq.r for one years Sallary Ending this day	200	-	-
By a Warrant to the Commissary for one years Sallary ending this day	100	-	-
By a Warrant to the Attorney Gen.ll for one years Sallary ending this day	60	-	-
By his Majestys Warrant to Henry Raineford Esq.r for his Annuity ending the 24.th Day of March 1719	500	-	-
By allowance to the Sheriffs for Collecting by order of Government	250	10	11
By allowance to the Auditor at 5 Cent on £2588. 3. 5	127	8	1½
By allowance to the Receiver Gen.ll on the same Sum	127	8	1½
So that the Sum disburst amounts to £	1546	7	2½
And there will remain to Ballance this Acc.t £	6491	7	7½
	8364	14	10

J. Roscow R.r Gen.ll

May the 2.d 1719.

I have carefully Examined the foregoing Accompt of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25.th day of April 1718. and Ending the 25 day of April 1719. And have compared every Article with its proper voucher Produced by James Roscow Esq.r Receiver Gen.ll and find the Charge thereof amounting to Eight Thousand three hundred Sixty Seven Pounds fourteen Shillings and Sixpence And the Discharge to One thousand five hundred Seventy Six Pounds Seven Shillings and twopence halfpenny both truly Stated, So that there will be due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acc.t the Sum of Six Thousand Seven hundred

and Ninety one Pounds, Seven Shillings and Seven pence half penny Sterling.

John Lyrymes Dy Aust.

Mbay the 2d 1419.

This Accompt compared and Examined by John Lyrymes Esqr. Deputy Auditor was Produced to me in Council and Sworne to By James Roscow Esqr Receiver Generall ——

A. Spotswood.

[1466]

Endorsed Virginia. [No 8]. / Accompt / Of the Quit-Rent Revenue / from Apr.l 1418; to Apr.l 1419. / Rec.d with Coll. Spotswood's Lett.r / dated y.e 20th May 1419. / Rec.d July 9th / Read 15th June 1420. } 1419. / P. 220.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[p 47]

The Accompt of His Majesty Revenue of 2/- p.r Hogs-head &c ansing within This Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1718 to the 25th of October 1718—

The Rec.r Gen.ll Doth charge Himself—			
With the Receipts of the said Revenues as follows—			
The Accot of the Upper District of James River . . . . . £	492.	7.	3½
The Accot of the District of Potomack River	485.	4.	4½
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	186.	7.	11½
The Accot of the District of York River	1050.	15.	9½
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	000.	—.	—
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River	929.	15.	3-
The Accot of Sundry Rights of land Sold	91.	10.	5½
£	3246.	1.	1¼
The Rec.r Gen.ll Doth Discharge Himself—			
By the Payment of the Following Summs—			
By the Ball.a of The Last Accot	1048.	10.	1¼
By half a years Sallary to the Governor	1000.	—.	—
By half a years Sallary to the Counail	145.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantations . .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Sollicitor of Virg.a	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Generall	20.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Counail	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Gunner at James Town . . .	5.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer	6	—	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending One Gen.ll Court	5.	—.	—
By a Warrant for Contingent charges	23.	3.	11½
By Sallary to the Auditors.rs p Ct on £3246. 1. 1¼	162.	6.	—
By Sallary to the Rec.r Gen.ll on Sd Summ	162.	6.	—
So That the Sum Disburst Amounts To . .	2762.	6.	-¾
And there will Remain due to Ball.a this Acco.t . . .	483.	15.	-¼
£	3246.	1.	1¼

J. Roscow R.r Gen.l

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[1916]

I have Examined the Within Accompt of His Majesty Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1915 and Ending the 25th of October 1915 and have Compared Every Article with its Proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr. Recr. Genll and find the Charge thereof Amounting To Three Thousand Two Hundred and forty Six Pounds One Shilling & a penny farthing Sterling and the Discharge to Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Two Pounds Six Shillings & Three farthings Both Truly Stated So that there will be due to His Majestys Revenue for Ballc of this Accot Four Hundred and Eighty Three Pounds fifteen Shillt and a half penny Sterling —

John Symmes Dy Audr

The Within Accompt Compared & Examined by John Symmes Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council. And Sworn to by James Roscow Esqr Recr General.

A. Shotswood.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

[1719]

The Accompt of His Majesty's Revenue of 2/- per Hogshead &c. Arising Within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1718 to the 25th April 1719.

The Rec.r Gen.ll doth charge himself With the Receipts of s.d Revenues follows.			
For Ball.a of the last Acco.t	£	453. 15. -½	
The Acco.t of the Upper District of James River		213. 1. 2½	
The Acco.t of the Lower District of James River		150. 15. 5½	
The Acco.t of the District of York River		269. 4. 6½	
The Acco.t of the District of Rappahannock River		121. 4. 9½	
The Acco.t of the District of Potomack River		3. 4. -½	
The Acco.t of the Port of Accomack		120. 8. 8½	
The Acco.t of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		254. 19. 5	
The Acco.t of Fines & Forfeitures		126. 14. 10½	
	£	1743. 19. 4	
The Rec.r Gen.ll doth Discharge himself By the Payment of the following Summs —			
By half a years Sallary to the Governor		1000. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Council		175. — —	
By a Warrant to the Judges Clerks & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantations		50. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Sollicitor of Virg.a		50. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Gen.ll		20. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Council		50. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Gunner at James Town		5. — —	
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer		6. — —	
By a Warrant to the Minister Attending Two Gen.ll Assembly.s & One Gen.ll Court		15. — —	
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		36. — 1½	
By Sallary to the Auditor 5 per Cent on £1260. 4. 3½		63. — 2½	
By Sallary to the Rec.r Gen.l on s.d Sum		63. — 2½	
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to		1633. — 6½	
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acc.t		110. 15. 9½	
	£	1743. 19. 4	

J. Roscow R.r Gen.ll

[1771] Mbay 2nd 1919.

I Have examined the Within Accompt of His Mbajestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1918 and Ending the 25th of April 1919. and have Compared Every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr Recr Genll & find the Charge thereof Amounting to One Thousand Seven hundred Forty three Pounds Nineteen Shillings and four Pence And the Discharge To One thousand Six hundred Thirty Three Pounds and Sixpence farthing. Both truly Stated, So that there will be due to his Mbajesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Accompt One hundred and Ten pounds Eighteen Shillings and Nine Pence three farthing Sterling—

John Grymes Dt Audr

Mbay 2nd 1919.

The within Accompt Compared & Examined by John Grymes Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworne to by James Roscow Esqr Recr Generall.

A. Spotswood.

[1772] Endorsed Nº 9/ Virginia / Accompt / of the Tonnage & Hhd Revenue / from Octobr 1918; to April 1919

(to include pp. 767-70) Nº 9

[1773] Also endorsed. Virginia Virginia / Accompt / Of the Tonnage a 2/ per Hhd Revenue / From 25th April to 25th October 1918; / as also / From 25th Octr 1918, to 25th April 1919. / Recd with Coll Spotswoods Letter / dated the 26th of Mbay 1919. / Recd July 9th / Read 15th June 1920 } 1919. / P: 221.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Virginia May the 9.th 1719. A General
Slaves between the 10.th day of
Stated from the Several
passed by the General
£ 72.17.10 Received of
former Duties

The said Account . . . . is Dr	£ .	s .	d .
To Sallary for the Money rec.d of Coll.o Lee	2	18	3½
To payments made for the Governor's House	4685	17	6½
To paym.ts made upon Publick Claims & allowances made by the Assembly	3030	05	3½
To Salary for Money rec.d of Mr. Christopher Robinson . . .		05	3½
To payments made on Carolina Fund	1264	15	7½
To payments made for the Magazine	100	—	—
To payments made for the Magazine Keeper . . .	60	—	—
To payments made on Account of Bruton Church . .	200	—	—
To payments made for the Publick Prison	200	—	—
To payments made for the Armourer	60	—	—
To payments made for Destroying and Apprehending Pirates . .	364	11	8
	9965	13	8½
Ballance in my Hands	14872	—	10½
	24840	14	7

Peter Beverley Treasurer.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[p116.]

Account of his Majesties Duties on Liquors and
Dearnber 1710 and the 10th day of Dearnber 1715.
Accounts of the said Duties passed and to be
Assembly in which Accounts the Sum of
Collonel Richard Lee for
Included —

Contra . . . . . Cr	£	s.	d
By money recd. of Coll. Richard Lee	72.	14.	10
By the Ballc. of the Duties on Liquors and Slaves passed by the Assembly in November 1712	1826.	5.	2
By the Ballc. of the Duties on Liquors and Slaves passed by the Assembly in December 1714	2762	13.	6½
By Credit then given for money recd. of Mr. Christopher Robinson which he ought to have paid before	6.	12.	—
By the Ballc. of the Duties on Liquors and Slaves passed by the Assembly in May 1715	12134.	14.	10½
By the Ballc. of the Duties on Liquors and Slaves passed by the Assembly in November 1715 . . .	10408.	4.	10
By the Ballc. of the Duties on Liquors and Slaves hereafter to be passed by the Assembly	626	6	3½
	24840	14	7

[1774] Endorsed

(No 10.) Virginia

No. 101 Virginia

Accompt

Of the Duties on Liquors & Slaves,

from Decem^r. 1910; to Decem^r. 1918.

Rec^d. with Let^r. Spotswood Letter

dated y^e 26^th. of May 1919

Rec^d July 9^th
Read 15^th. June 1920. } 1919.

P. [222]

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

[1717]

The State of the Publick Tobacco Accounts of the Colony of Virginia from the 1st Day of September 1715 to the 29th Day of November 1715.

	£ Tobacco		£ Tobacco
For The Severall claims allowed by the Assembly for Publick Services	2385 38¾	By owners of Runaways	30.000
For Doorkeepers	8000	By a Levy at 4/4 pr poll on 33432 Tythables	244554
For Sallary on 246538¾ pounds of Tobacco . . .	24653	£	244554
A Depesito in Lancaster County of	427¼		
A Ballance to be accounted for in the next Publick Levy.	2938.		
£	244554		

Miles Cary Cl Bont Cla:

Endorsed. [N° 9] Virginia [N° 11] Virginia/ Accompt/ Of the Publick Tobacco Levy,/ from Sept.r 1715; to Novem.r 1715. [1717]
Rec.d with Col.o Spotswood's Lett.r/ dated y.e 26th May 1719./ Rec.d July 9th Read 15th June 1720,/ 1719./ P; 223.

[1700-1]

Port South Potomack } Virginia. A List of All the Ships and Vessels that have Entred in the 5d District from Abadea, or the Western Islands from the 25th of March. 1718. To the 25th Mar. 1719.

Time of Ent.	Ships names	of wt place	Mrs. names	kind of built	Tuns By Regr	Tuns By Mear.	Where & when built.	Where & when Registred	Cwds. names	General Cargoe	From Whence	Where & when bond Given.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Thomas Lee Naval Offr

[1779]

Endorsed [No. 12.] / Virginia / Imports from the Western / Islands & Abadera. / to Lady day 1719 / None / Recd with Coll. Spotswood's Lett. / dated 26. May 1719. / Recd July 9th (1720) / Read 15th June 1720 } 1719 / P. 224.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accompt of His Majesty's Revenue of 2/ ℔ Hogshead &c [Tobo] Arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1419 to the 25th of October 1419 &c.

The Rec.r Generall doth Charge himself with the receipts of the said revenues as follows			
To Ballance of the last Accot . . . . . £	110.	18.	9¾
The Accot of the Upper District of James River	544.	15.	4½
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	229.	12.	11½
The Accot of the District of York River	1318.	1.	9½
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River . . .	776.	16.	3½
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	547.	.	3½
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	000.	00.	—
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold . . .	153.	4.	9½
The Accot of Fines & Forfeitures	73.	9.	3.
	3763.	19.	9½
The Rec.r Generall doth Discharge himself by the Payment of the following Summs—			
By half a years Sallary to the Governor	1000.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Council	146.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Auditor of the Plantation .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Solicitor of Virginia .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Attorney Generall . . .	20.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Clerk of the Council .	50.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Gunner at James Town .	5.	—	—
By half a years Sallary to the Armourer . . .	6.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending Gen.ll Court.	5.	—	—
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	32.	11.	8¾
By a Warrant for Sundry Charges of Four Courts of Admiralty held for Tryall of Pyrates	143.	12.	10¾
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 ℔Ct on £3643. 10. 11¾:	182.	13.	–½
By Allowance to the Rec.r Generall on Said Sum	182.	13.	½
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to £	1904.	10.	8½
and there will remain due to Ball.d this Accot	1849.	9.	1.
£	3783.	19.	9½

J. Roscow R.r Gen.ll

[1919] Novr 3d. 1919.

I have Examined the Within Accompt of His Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1919 and Ending the 25th of October 1919. and have Compared Every Article with its proper Voucher produced by James Roscow Esqr. Recr. General and find the Charge thereof Amounting to Three Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty three pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine pence half penny and the Discharge to One Thousand Nine Hundred and four pounds ten Shillgs and Eight pence half penny Sterling both truly Stated, so that there will be due to His Majesty's Revenue for Ballce of this Accot One Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds Nine Shillings and One penny Sterling—

John Grymes Dy Audr.

Novr 3d. 1919.

The Within Accompt Compared and Examined by John Grymes Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn by James Roscow Esqr. Recr. General.

A Spotswood.

[1919] Endorsed Virginia Virginia/ Accompt/ Of the Tonnage-Hogshead Revenue/ From April to October 1919/ recd 11th Jan. 1919/ Spotswood's/ Ltr of 1st Feby 1919/20./ ~~Recd~~ Read 11th April } 1920. P. 235. Read 6th July }

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION